THE

McGILL

University Calendar,

AND

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1870-71.

CORRECTED TO JUNE, 1870.
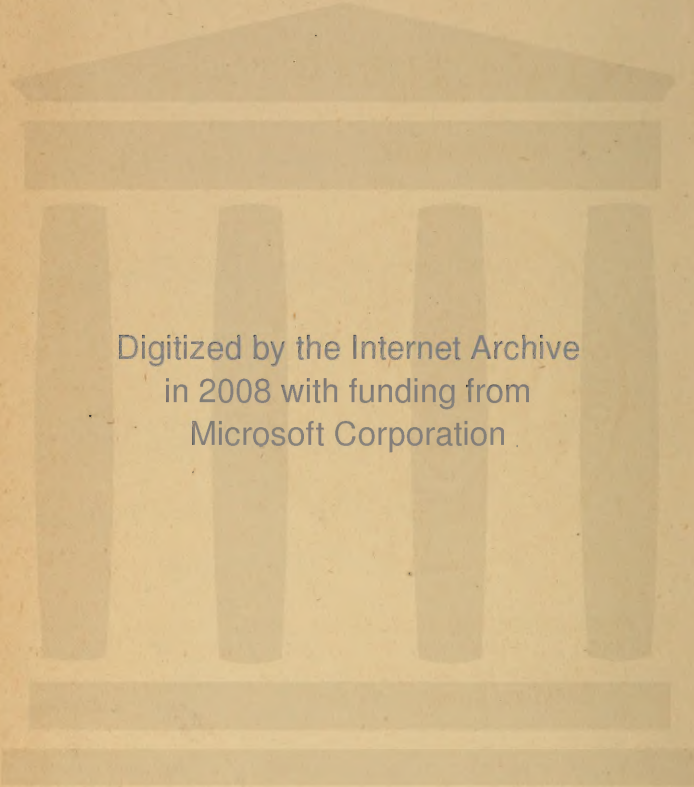
ANNUAL CALENDAR

OF

McGILL COLLEGE

AND

UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

FOUNDED BY BEQUEST OF THE HON. JAMES McGILL, IN 1811;
ERECTED INTO A UNIVERSITY RY ROYAL CHARTER
IN 1821; AND RE-ORGANIZED BY AN
AMENDED CHARTER IN 1852.

SESSION OF 1870-71.

BENEFACTORS OF
𝕸𝖈𝕲𝖎𝖑𝖑 𝖀𝖓𝖎𝖛𝖊𝖗𝖘𝖎𝖙𝖞, 𝕸𝖔𝖓𝖙𝖗𝖊𝖆𝖑.

I. ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT, 1811.

THE HONOURABLE JAMES McGILL, by his last Will and Testament, under date 8th January, 1811, bequeathed the Estate of Burnside, situated near the City of Montreal, and containing forty-seven acres of land, with the Manor House and Buildings thereon erected, and also the sum of ten thousand pounds in money, unto the "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," constituted by Act of Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, to erect and establish a University or College for the purpose of Education, and the advancement of learning in the Province of Lower Canada, with a competent number of Professors and Teachers to render such Establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended, requiring that one of the Colleges to be comprised in the said University, should be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the apellation of "McGill College."

The value of the above mentioned property was estimated at the date of the bequest at - - - - - - - - - £30,000

II. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ENDOWMENT FUND, 1856.

At a meeting called by a number of the influential citizens of Montreal, and held at the Merchant's Exchange, 6th December, 1856, for the purpose of taking into consideration the financial condition of the University of McGill College. The following Resolution was adopted :—

"That an effort ought to be made for increasing the endowment of McGill College in such a manner as to extend its usefulness, and to place it for the future upon an independent and permanent footing."

Whereupon in pursuance of the above Resolution, the following donations were enrolled for Special or General objects connected with the University,—The Royal Institution granting Scholarships in perpetuity according to the value of the donations.

The Honourable JohnMolson		Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq. -	£150
Thomas Molson, Esq. - } £5,000		Peter Redpath, Esq, - -	150
William Molson, Esq. - }		Thomas M. Taylor, Esq, - -	150
for the formation and maintenance of the chair of English Language and Literatnre.		Joseph McKay, Esq, - -	150
		Donald Lorn McDougall, Esq. -	150
		Honourable John Rose -	150
John Gordon McKenzie, Esq. -	500	Charles Alexander, Esq, - -	150
Ira Gould, Esq. - - -	500	Moses E. David, Esq, - -	150
John Frothingham, Esq. - -	500	Wm. Carter, Esq, - -	150
John Torrance, Esq. - -	500	Thomas Paton. Esq, - -	150
James B. Greenshields, Esq. -	300	Wm. Workman, Esq. - -	150
William Busby Lambe, Esq. -	300	Honourable A. T. Galt, - -	150
Sir George Simpson, Knight -	250	Honourable Luther H. Holton, -	150
Henry Thomas, Esq. - -	250	Henry Lyman, Esq. - -	150
John Redpath, Esq. - -	250	David Torrance, Esq. - -	150
James McDougall, Esq. - -	250	Edwin Atwater, Esq. - -	150
James Torrance, Esq. - -	250	Theodore Hart, Esq. - -	150
Honourable James Ferrier -	250	William Forsyth Grant, Esq. -	150
John Smith, Esq. - - -	250	Robert Campbell, Esq. - -	150
Harrison Stephens, Esq. - -	250	Alfred Savage, Esq. - -	150
James Mitchell, Esq. - -	250	James Ferrier, Jr. Esq. - -	150
Henry Chapman, Esq, - -	150	William Stephens, Esq. - -	150
Mr. Chapman also founded a Gold Medal to be given annually in the graduating class in Arts,		N. S. Whitney, Esq. - -	150
		William Dow, Esq. - -	150
		William Watson, Esq. - -	150
		Edward Major, Esq. - -	150
Honourable Peter McGill -	150	Honourable Charles Dewey Day	50
John James Day, Esq, - -	150	John R. Esdaile, Esq. - -	50

III. WILLIAM MOLSON HALL.

In 1861 the "William Molson Hall," being the west wing of the McGill College Buildings, with the Museum Rooms, and the Chemical Laboratory and Class Rooms, was erected through the munificent Donation of the founder whose name it bears.

IV. ENDOWMENTS OF MEDALS.

In 1860 the sum of £200 presented to the College by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was applied to the foundation of a Gold Medal, to be called the " Prince of Wales Gold Medal."

In 1864 the " Anne Molson Gold Medal," was founded by Mrs. John Molson, of Belmont Hall, Montreal, for an Honour Course in Mathematics and Physical Science.

In the same year the " Shakespeare Gold Medal," for an Honour Course, to comprise and include the works of Shakespeare and the Literature of England from his time to the time of Addison, both inclusive, and such other accessory subjects as the Corporation may from time to time appoint,—was founded by citizens of Montreal, on occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare.

In the same year the " Logan Gold Medal," for an Honour Course in Geology and Natural Science, was founded by Sir William Edmund Logan, LL. D. F. R. S., F. G. S., &c.

In 1865, the " Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal," was founded by John Torrance, Esq., of St. Antoine Hall, Montreal, in memory of the late Mrs. John Torrance, for the best student in the graduating class in Law, and more especially for the highest proficiency in Roman Law.

In the same year, the " Holmes Gold Medal," was founded by the Medical Faculty, as a memorial of the late Andrew Holmes, Esquire, M.D., LL. D. late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to be given to the best student in the graduating class in Medicine, who shall undergo a special examination in all the branches, whether Primary or Final.

V. EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

The " Jane Redpath Exhibition" of $100 annually, during pleasure of the donor was founded in 1868 by Mrs. Redpath of Terrace Bank, Montreal.

The Governors' Scholarship of $100 to $120 annually was founded by subscription of members of the Board of Governors in 1869.

FOURTEEN other Scholarships & Exhibitions, for which see "Subscription in Progress."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mrs. G. Frothingham, for the arrangement of Dr. Carpenter's Collection of Mazatlan Shells	$233	Subscriptions for the erection of a Fire- proof Building for the Carpenter Collection of shells, 1868.		
		Peter Redpath, Esq.	-	$500
Hon. C. Dunkin, M. P., in aid of the chair of Practical Chemistry	1,200	William Molson, Esq.	-	500
		H. Stephens, Esq. -	-	100
Principal Dawson, in aid of the same	1,200	R. J. Reekie, Esq. -	-	100
		J. H. R. Molson, Esq.	-	100
P. Redpath, Esq., do. do. -	266	Sir W. E. Logan, F. R. S., -	-	100
		J. Molson, Esq.	-	100
Subscriptions for the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus, 1867.		Thomas Workman, Esq., M. P.,	-	100
		G. Frothingham, Esq.	-	100
William Molson, Esq. $500		Wm. Dow, Esq. -	-	100
J. H. R. Molson, Esq. 500		Thomas Rimmer, Esq.	-	100
Peter Redpath, Esq. 500		Andrew Robertson, Esq. -	-	100
George Moffat, Esq. 250	2,050	Benaiah Gibb, Esq.	-	50
Andrew Robertson, Esq. 100		Honourable John Rose	-	30
John Frothingham, Esq. 100				
David Torrance, Esq. 100				$2,080

Subscriptions for the erection of the Lodge and Gates.

William Molson, Esq. – –	$100	
John H. R. Molson, Esq. – –	100	
William Workman, Esq. – –	100	
Joseph Tiffin, Jr., Esq. – –	100	
Thos. J. Claxton, Esq. – –	100	
James Linton, Esq. – –	100	
William MacDougall, Esq. –	100	
Charles J. Brydges, Esq. –	100	
George A. Drummond, Esq. –	100	
Thomas Rimmer, Esq. – –	100	
William Dow, Esq. – –	100	
John Frothingham, Esq. – –	100	
James A. Mathewson, Esq. –	100	
Peter Redpath, Esq. – –	100	
G. H. Frothingham, Esq. – –	100	
G. D. Ferrier, Esq. – –	100	
Geo. W. Warner, Esq. – –	100	
John Smith, Esq. – – –	100	
Charles Alexander, Esq. – –	100	
J. E. Evans, Esq. – – –	100	
Henry Lyman, Esq. – – –	50	

$2050.00

T. M. Thomson, Esq., for five prizes in the Faculty of Arts in the Session 1869–70. $250

VII. SUBSCRIPTION IN PROGRESS, 1870.

At a meeting of the Friends of Education, called by a circular of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, and held in the Library of the College, on Thursday, the 10th February, 1870, it was resolved :

" That an appeal be made to those interested in the cause of Higher Education among Protestants, for their aid and contributions toward the important object of increasing the Endowment of the College, and that a Committee be appointed to take measures for promoting such appeal and for obtaining subscriptions."

In pursuance of this Resolution a Committee was appointed to pursue the appeal to the public ; and the following sums have already been contributed.

Peter Redpath, Esq. for the Endowment of the Chair of Natural Philosophy. - -	$20,000	Sir W. E. Logan LL. D., F. R. S.	$1,000
William Molson, Esq. - -	5,000	G. W. Campbell, Esq. M.D., -	1,000
W. C. McDonald, Esq. - -	5,000	Hart Logan, Esq. - - -	1,000
Mr. McDonald gives also $1250 yearly for the maintenance of ten Scholarships & Exhibitions of the annual value of $125 each.		B. Gibb, Esq. - - -	600
		W. Notman, Esq, - - -	600
		T. W. Ritchie, Esq.- - -	600
		A. & W. Robertson, Esqs. -	600
		T. M. Taylor, Esq. $100 per annum for a Scholarship.	
Thomas Workman, Esq. - -	5,000	T. M. Thomson, Esq. $250 for two Exhibitions in September, 1870, and $50 for Prizes in German - - -	300
John Frothingham, Esq. - -	5,000		
J. H. R., Molson, Esq. - -	2,000		
Charles Alexander, Esq. for the endowment of a Scholarship of the annual value of $120. - - - -	2,000	T. J. Claxton, Esq. £50 sterling for additions to the Museum - - - -	250
Honourable F. W. Torrance,	1,000	John Reddy, Esq. M. D., -	100

CONTENTS.

ACADEMICAL YEAR, 1870-71.

SEPTEMBER 1870.

1	Thu.	Session of Normal School commences.
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	**Sun.**	
5	Mon.	
6	Tue.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thu.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	**Sun.**	
12	Mon.	
13	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
14	Wed.	Matriculation and Supplemental Examinations in Classics. Exhibition and Scholarship Examinations.
15	Thu.	Mat. and Suppl. Ex'ns in Mathematics. Exhibition and Scholarship Ex'ns.
16	Fri.	Matric. and Suppl. Ex'ns in English, Logic, Mental and Moral Philos. Exhibition and Scholarship Ex'ns.
17	Sat.	Suppl and Matric. Ex'mns in Modern Languages. Suppl. Examin. in Nat.
18	**Sun.**	Science. Exhibtion and Scholarship Examinations.
19	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Lectures in Arts commence.
20	Tue.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thu.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	**Sun.**	
26	Mon.	
27	Tue.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thu.	
30	Fri.	

OCTOBER 1870.

1	Sat.	Matriculation Examination in Medicine.
2	**Sun.**	
3	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
4	Tue.	Session of Law and Medical Faculties commences.
5	Wed.	
6	Thu.	*Founder's Birth-day*
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	**Sun.**	*The William Molson Hall opened 1862.*
10	Mon.	
11	Tue.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thu.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	**Sun**	
17	Mon	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
18	Tue.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thu.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat	
23	**Sun.**	
24	Mon.	
25	Tue.	
26	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. School Examiners appointed. Reports on Scholarships and Exhibitions. Accounts audited.
27	Thu.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	**Sun.**	
31	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.

NOVEMBER 1870.

1	Tue.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thu.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	**Sun.**	
7	Mon.	
8	Tue.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thu.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	**Sun.**	
14	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
15	Tue.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thu.	
18	Fri.	Annual University Lecture.
19	Sat.	
20	**Sun.**	
21	Mon.	
22	Tue.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thu.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	**Sun.**	
28	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
29	Tue.	
30	Wed.	

DECEMBER 1870.

1	Thu.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	**Sun.**	
5	Mon.	
6	Tue.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thu.	
9	Fri.	Lectures in Arts terminate.
10	Sat.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
11	**Sun.**	
12	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
13	Tue.	Examination in Mathematics & Physics.
14	Wed.	
15	Thu.	Examination in Classics.
16	Fri.	Examination in Natural Science.
17	Sat.	
18	**Sun.**	
19	Mon.	Examination in English, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Hebrew.
20	Tue.	Examinations in French and German.
21	Wed.	
22	Thu.	Christmas Vacation commences.
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	**Sun.**	Christmas-day.
26	Mon.	
27	Tue.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thu.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

* All Examinations will commence at 9 a. m., unless otherwise stated.

JANUARY 1871.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tue.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thu.	Christmas Vacation ends.
6	Fri.	Lectures in Arts and Law re-commence.
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Lectures in Medicine re-commence.
10	Tue.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thu.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tue.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thu.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
24	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
25	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. Examiners appointed. Annual report to Visitor.
26	Thu.	
27	Fri	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tue.	

MARCH 1871.

1	Wed.	Theses for degree of M.D. & B.C.L. to be sent into Deans of Faculties.
2	Thu.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
7	Tue.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thu.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	School Examinations of the University.
14	Tue.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thu.	Lectures in Medicine and Law terminate. Primary Examinations for Degree in Medicine.
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
21	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law. Final Examination for Degree in Medicine.
22	Wed.	
23	Thu.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	Matriculation Examination in Medicine.
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tue.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thu.	
31	Fri.	Lectures in Arts terminate. Meeting of Convocation for conferring degrees in Law and Medicine.

FEBRUARY 1871.

1	Wed.	Ordinary Examinations of Faculty of Law.
2	Thu.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
7	Tue.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thu.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tue.	
15	Wed.	Meeting of Examiners.
16	Thu.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts
21	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
22	Wed.	No Lectures.
23	Thu.	Supplemental Examinations.
24	Fri.	College Exam. in Math. (Second year.)
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tue.	

APRIL 1871.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. B.A. Honour Examinations.
4	Tue.	
5	Wed.	Ordinary Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosohy.
6	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
7	Fri.	Good Friday—Easter Vacation begins.
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	Easter-day.
10	Mon.	
11	Tue.	
12	Wed	Ordinary Examinations in Greek.
13	Thu.	Ordinary Exam. in Latin and History.
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	Ordinary Examinations in English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Theses for degree of M.A. to be sent in to Dean.
18	Tue.	
19	Wed.	Ordinary Examinations in Natural Science and Chemistry.
20	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in French, German and Hebrew.
21	Fri.	B.A. Honour Examinations.
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	B.A. and other Honour Examinations.
25	Tue.	Meeting of Examiners.
26	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation.
27	Thu.	B.A. and other Honour Examinations
28	Fri.	B.A. Honour Examinations (Viva Voce,)
29	Sat.	Meeting of Examiners. Declaration of results of Examinations.
30	Sun.	

MAY 1871.

1	Mon.	Annual Meeting of Convocation, Faculty of Arts.
2	Tue.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thu.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tue.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thu.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tue.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thu.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tue.	
24	Wed.	Queen's Birth-day.
25	Thu.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	Whit-Sunday.
29	Mon.	
30	Tue.	
31	Wed.	

JUNE 1871.

1	Thu.	Exams. in Normal School commences.
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tue.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thu.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tue.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thu.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tue.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thu.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tue.	
28	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. Reports of Normal School.
29	Thu.	Normal School closes for Summer Vacation.
30	Fri.	

JULY 1871.

1	Sat.
2	Sun.
3	Mon.
4	Tue.
5	Wed.
6	Thu.
7	Fri.
8	Sat.
9	Sun.
10	Mon.
11	Tue.
12	Wed.
13	Thu.
14	Fri.
15	Sat.
16	Sun.
17	Mon.
18	Tue.
19	Wed.
20	Thu.
21	Fri.
22	Sat.
23	Sun.
24	Mon.
25	Tue.
26	Wed.
27	Thu.
28	Fri.
29	Sat.
30	Sun.
31	Mon.

AUGUST 1871.

1	Tue.
2	Wed.
3	Thu.
4	Fri.
5	Sat.
6	Sun.
7	Mon.
8	Tue.
9	Wed.
10	Thu.
11	Fri.
12	Sat.
13	Sun.
14	Mon.
15	Tue.
16	Wed.
17	Thu.
18	Fri.
19	Sat.
20	Sun.
21	Mon.
22	Tue.
23	Wed.
24	Thu
25	Fri.
26	Sat.
27	Sun.
28	Mon.
29	Tue.
30	Wed.
31	Thu.

McGILL COLLEGE CALENDAR 1870.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Since the first part of the Calendar was printed a Scholarship of $120 yearly value has been founded by Charles Alexander Esq. ; T. M. Taylor Esq. has offered $100 yearly for another Scholarship; and T. M. Thomson Esq., who in the past session gave $250 for prizes, has offered a sum of $300 to furnish next session, two Exhibitions of $125 each and $50 for the encouragement of the study of German. As a consequence the following changes are to be noted :

Pages 9, 10, 11 —There are now SIXTEEN Scholarships and Exhibitions (instead of twelve) distributed as follows :—

First Year.— *Three* Exhibitions of $125 each and *one* of $100

Second Year.— *Four* Exhibitions of $125 each.

Third Year.— *Four* Scholarships (two for Science and two for Classics & Modern Languages) viz :— *two* of $125 each yearly : *one* of $120 yearly : and *one* of $100 to $120 yearly.

Fourth Year.— *Three* Exhibitions of $125 each and *one* of $100.

The Exhibition $100 in the Fourth Year will be given on an Examination in the following Course in Logic, Moral and Mental Philosophy :—

Mansel's Prolegomena Lógica.

Aristotle's Ethics.

Butler's Sermons on Human Nature, with the Preface and Dissertation on Virtue.

Reid's Essays VI. Ch. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Descarte's Meditations.

Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics.

THOMSON PRIZES IN GERMAN.

These will be two in number, viz., one of $30 open for competition to Students of the 3rd & 4th Years, and one of $20 to those of the 1st & 2nd Years.

1. Course for the Senior Prize ($30) :—Schmidt's German Guide—2nd Course (Nos 20-32) and the whole of the 3rd Course— Goethe—Iphigenie auf Tauris—Schiller —Maria Stuart—Translations of Specimens of German Prose (Nos. 9-18, Adler's Handbook of German Lit.)—Translation into German,—History of German Literature. Epochs V to VII as far as Goethe inclusive (Moschzisher's Guide to German Lit.)

2. Course for the Junior Prize ($20) Schmidt's German Guide— 1st Course and 2nd Course (Nos 1 to 19 inclusive)—Adler's Reader, Sections 3, 4 and 5—Translation into German. The examination will be held at Christmas, 1870.

Page 10, line 22, for 18 inclusive, read, 8 inclusive,.

Page 10, Cancel note, as in future there will be two Scholarships yearly for Science, and two for Classics and Modern Languages.

Page 17. The STEWART Prize was not awarded during the past Session, consequently a prize of $40 will be offered next Session in the same course.

Page 20—For line 13 substitute the following :—

The Fee for B. A. must be paid 14 days before the first day of Examination ; the fee for M. A before the Thesis is examined.

May, 1870.

McGill University, Montreal.

The Thirty-Eighth Session of this University, being the Eighteenth under the amended charter, will commence in the Autumn of 1870.

By virtue of the Royal Charter, granted in 1821 and amended in 1852, the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College, constitute the Corporation of the University; and, under the statutes framed by the Board of Governors with approval of the Visitor, have the power of granting degrees in all the Arts and Faculties, in McGill College, and in Colleges affiliated thereto.

The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its religious character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and while all possible attention will be given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views will be sanctioned.

I. McGILL COLLEGE.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.—The complete course of study for the Degree of B. A. extends over four Sessions, of eight months each; and includes Classics and Mathematics, Experimental Physics, English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and one Modern Language, or Hebrew; all of which subjects are imperative in the first three years of the Course; but in the fourth year options are allowed in favour of the Honour Courses in Classics, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and English Literature. Certain exemptions are also allowed to Professional Students. There are also Special and Partial courses, and facilities are afforded for the practice of Meteorological observations.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The complete course of study in Medicine extends over four Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degree of M. D., C. M.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.—The complete course in Law extends over three Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L.

[Details of the above courses of study, with the fees and the dates of commencement of the classes, will be found in subsequent pages.]

II. AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Students of these Colleges are matriculated in the University, and may pursue their course of study wholly in the Affiliated College, or

in part therein and in part in McGill College, and may come up to the University Examinations on the same terms with the Students of McGill College.

MORRIN COLLEGE, *Quebec.*—Is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts and Law. The ordinary Course in Arts includes Classics, Mathematics, English Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic. There are Honour Courses in Classics and in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

[Detailed information may be obtained from Rev. John Cook, D.D., Principal.]

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, *Richmond, P.Q.*—Is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts.

[Detailed information may be obtained from J. H. Graham, M. A., Principal.]

III. AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

Affiliated Theological Colleges have the right of obtaining for their Students the advantage, in whole or in part, of the course of study in Arts, with such facilities in regard to exemptions as may be agreed on.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *Montreal.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF MONTREAL, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church.

IV. AFFILIATED SCHOOLS.

THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL provides the training requisite for Teachers of Elementary and Model Schools and Academies. Teachers trained in this School are entitled to Provincial diplomas.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS OF THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL are Elementary Schools, divided into a Boys' Department, Girls' Department, and Primary School. Teachers in training in the Normal School are employed in these Schools, under the supervision of the Head Master and Mistress.

[**Further** information respecting these Schools will be found in subsequent pages and in the special announcement of the Normal School.]

DIRECTORY TO BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. MCGILL COLLEGE— Containing the Class Rooms of the Faculty of Arts, with its Museum and Library ; and the residences of the Principal, the Professor in charge of the resident Undergraduates, and the Secretary:— *Sherbrooke Street, Head of McGill College Avenue.*

2. BUILDING OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY— Containing its Class Rooms, Museum and Library :—15 *Coté Street.*

3. THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL—*Belmont Street, opposite the foot of University Street.*

4. THE COLLEGE OBSERVATORY—*At the west end of the College Buildings.*

5. THE GYMNASIUM—*University Street near Burnside Hall.*

GOVERNING BODY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

VISITOR :—

His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
Governor General of Canada, &c.

GOVERNORS:—

(Being the Members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.)

The Hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL.D., *President and Chancellor of the University.*

The Hon. Jas. Ferrier, Senator, M.L.C.
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq.
Andrew Robertson, M.A., Q.C.
The Hon. Christopher Dunkin, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.
William Molson, Esq.

The Hon. Alex. Morris, M.A.,D.C.L.,M.P.
Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Peter Redpath, Esq.
David Torrance, Esq.
George Moffatt, M.A.
John H. R. Molson, Esq.

PRINCIPAL :—

John William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Vice-Chancellor.*

FELLOWS :—

Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L , LL.D., Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts
Henry Aspinwall Howe, M.A., LL.D.
The Hon, J. J. C. Abbott, D. C. L., Q. C., M. P., Dean of the Faculty of Law.
Brown Chamberlin. M.A., D.C.L., M.P.
Sir William E. Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.
George W. Campbell, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
John H. Graham, M.A., LL.D., Norwich, U.S., Principal of St. Francis College, Richmond.
Rev. John Cook, D.D., Principal of Morrin College, Quebec.
Alexander Johnson, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, McGill University.
Rev. George Cornish, M.A., Professor of Classical Literature, McGill University.
W. Scott M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
P. R. Lafrenaye, B.C.L., Professor of Civil Procedure and Jurisprudence, McGill University.
T. K. Ramsay, M.A., Professor of Civil Law, Morrin College.
Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in the Congregational College of British North America.
Rev. D. H. McVicar, LL.D., Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian College of Montreal.
Robert A. Leach, M.A., B.C.L.
R. A. Ramsay, M.A., B.C.L.
John Reddy, M.D.
Samuel B. Schmidt, M.D.
Norman W. Trenholme M.A., B.C.L.
William H. Hicks, Esq., Principal of McGill Normal School.

(The Governors, Principal and Fellows, constitute, under the Charter, the Corporation of the University.)

SECRETARY, REGISTRAR, AND BURSAR

(And Secretary of the Royal Institution.)

William Craig Baynes, B. A.   Office, Burnside Hall.   Office ho
Residence, Centre Building, McGill College.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSORS :—

John William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.—Principal and Professor of Natural History.	East Wing McGill College.
Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D. C. L., LL.D.,—Vice-Principal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, and Molson Professor of English Literature.	16 University Street.
Henry Aspinwall Howe, M.A.—Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Lise Carroll, Sherbrooke St. E.
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, D.C.L.—Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor of Commercial Law.	Sherbrooke Street.
George W. Campbell, M.A., M.D.—Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Surgery.	707 Sherbrooke Street.
William Fraser, M.D.—Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.	Cor. Genevieve & Dorchester St.
William Sutherland, M.D.—Emeritus Professor in the Faculty of Medicine.	219 Dorchester Street.
William E. Scott, M.D.—Professor of Anatomy.	43 Beaver Hall Terrace.
William Wright, M.D.—Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	489 Craig Street.
Robert P. Howard, M.D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.	9 Beaver Hall Hill.
Rev. A. DeSola, LL.D.—Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature.	1 Pres de Ville Place.
Hon. William Badgley, D.C.L.—Professor of Public and Criminal Law.	McGill College Avenue.
Hon. Frederick W. Torrance, M.A., B.C.L.—Professor of Civil Law.	Portland Place.
P. R. Lafrenaye, B.C.L.—Professor of Civil Procedure and Jurisprudence.	Upper St. Urbain Street.
R. G. Laflamme, B.C.L.—Professor of Customary Law and Law of Real Estate.	1 Cornwall Place.
Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L.—Professor of Meteorology.	20 Beaver Hall Place.
Charles F. Markgraf, M. A.—Professor of German Language and Literature.	335 Dorchester Street.
D. C. M'Callum, M.D.—Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	520 Craig Street.
Alexander Johnson, LL.D.—Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	4 Place St. Sophie, McGill College Avenue.
Rev. George Cornish, M. A.—Professor of Classical Literature.	East Wing McGill College.
Pierre J. Darey, M.A., B.C.L.—Professor of French Language and Literature.	108 University Street.
Robert Craik, M.D.—Professor of Chemistry.	Corner Craig St. & Place d'Armes Hill.
T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.—Professor of Applied Chemistry.	916 Dorchester. Street.
Edward Carter, Q.C., B.C.L.—Associate Professor of Criminal Law.	5 Cadieux Street.
G. E. Fenwick, M.D.—Professor of Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.	24 Beaver Hall. Terrace.
Joseph M. Drake, M.D.—Professor of Clinical Medicine.	— 19 "

LECTURERS :—

William Fuller, M.D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.	—515 Wellington.
N. W. Trenholme, M. A., B.C.L.—Lecturer in Roman Law.	32 Radegonde Street.
Gilbert P. Girdwood, M.D.—Lecturer in Practical Chemistry.	630 Lagauchetiere Street.

John Andrew.—Instructor in Elocution.	—19 Courville St.
Frederick S. Barnjum.—Instructor in Gymnastics.	—7 Torrance Ter.

Faculty of Arts.

The Principal (ex-officio).
Professors—LEACH.
HOWE.
DE SOLA.
DAWSON.
MARKGRAF.
SMALLWOOD.
JOHNSON.
CORNISH.
DAREY.
HUNT.

Dean of the Faculty—Ven. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L., LL.D.
Librarian—Professor MARKGRAF.

The next Session of this Faculty will commence on September 14th, 1870, and will extend to April 30th, 1871.

§ I. MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION.

Candidates for Matriculation as Undergraduates, are required to present themselves to the Dean of the Faculty, on the 14th of September, for examination; they may, however, enter after the commencement of the Session, if, on examination, found qualified to join the classes.

The subjects of examination for entrance into the First Year, are Classics, Mathematics, and English.

In Classics.—Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, and one easy Latin and one easy Greek author. The authors recommended are Cæsar ; Sallust; Virgil (Æneid, B. I.); Xenophon (Anabasis, B. I.); Homer (Iliad, B. I.)

In Mathematics.—Arithmetic ; Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive ; Euclid's Elements, Books, I., II., III.

In English.—Writing from Dictation.

Candidates may be admitted to the standing of students of the Second Year, provided that they pass the Sessional Examination of the First Year, or an examination in the following subjects, at the beginning of the Second Year :—

In Classics.
Greek.—Homer, Book VI.; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I ; Grammar and Prose Composition.

Latin.—Virgil, Æneid, Book VI. ; Cicero, Orations against Catiline; Grammar and Prose Composition.

In Mathematics.
Euclid.—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with Defs. of Book V. (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29 of Book VI.)

Algebra.—To end of Quadratic Equations (Colenso's Alg.).

Trigonometry.—Galbraith & Haughton's Trigonometry, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, to beginning of numerical solution of plane triangles.

Arithmetic.—Ordinary Rules.—Proportion, Interest, Discount, &c., **Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root.**

In English Literature.—English Grammar and Composition.

In French or German.—Grammar and easy Translation.

[Candidates who are unable to pass the entrance Examination of the Second Year in Modern Languages, may be allowed to enter, but will be required to take additional lectures in one Modern Language in the Second Year, or to take the subject in both the Second and Third Years.]

Students of other Universities may be admitted, on the production of certificates, to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

Candidates for Matriculation as Partial Students taking three or more Courses of Lectures, or as Students in any Special Course, will be examined in the subjects necessary thereto, as may from time to time be determined by the Faculty.

Persons desirous of taking one or two Courses of Lectures as Occasional Students, may apply to the Dean for entry in his Register, and may procure from the Secretary, tickets for the Lectures they desire to attend.

Every Student is expected to present, on his entrance, a written intimation from his parent or guardian, of the name of the minister of religion, under whose care and instruction it is desired that the Student shall be placed, who will thereupon be invited to place himself in communication with the Faculty on the subject. Failing such intimation from the parent or guardian, the Faculty will endeavour to establish such relations.

§ II. SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

. EXHIBITIONS AND UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. A Scholarship is tenable for *two* years. An Exhibition for *one* year.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

2. Candidates for Scholarships must have passed the University Intermediate Examination, or have obtained what the Faculty may deem equivalent standing in some other University.

3. Scholarships are divided into two classes, (1) *Science* Scholarships. (2) *Classical* and *Modern Language* Scholarships.

The subjects of Examination for each, are as follows:—

(1.) *Science Scholarships.*

Differential and Integral Calculus; Analytic Geometry; Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Higher Algebra and Theory of Equations; Pure Mathematics as in Ordinary Course; Botany; Chemistry; Logic.

(2.) *Classical and Modern Language Scholarships.*

Greek; Latin; English Composition; English Language and Literature; French.

EXHIBITIONS.

4.   Exhibitions are divided into (1) First Year Exhibitions, (2) Second Year Exhibitions; the former open for competition to Candidates for entrance into the First Year; the latter to Students who have completed their First Year, and to Candidates for entrance into the Second Year. The subjects of Examination are as follows :—

*First Year Exhibitions :—*Classics, Mathematics, and English.
*Second Year Exhibitions :—*Classics, Mathematics, English Language, Chemistry, French.

5.   The First and Second Year Exhibition Examinations will, for Candidates who have not previously entered the University, be regarded as Matriculation Examinations.

6.   No Student can hold more than one Exhibition or Scholarship at the same time.

7.   A successful Candidate, must, in order to retain his Scholarship or Exhibition, proceed regularly with his College course, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

8.   The Annual income of the Scholarships or Exhibitions will be paid in Four instalments, viz, in October, December, February and April.

9.   The Examinations will be held at the beginning of every Session.

Note.—In September, 1870, but not subsequently, three Exhibitions will be offered for competition to 4th Year Students.

There are at present Twelve Scholarships and Exhibitions.

THE JANE REDPATH EXHIBITION, established by Mrs. Redpath, of Terrace Bank, Montreal, value, yearly, $100.

THE McDONALD SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS—Ten in number, established by W. C. McDonald, Esq., Montreal.   They are of the value of $125 each, yearly.

THE GOVERNORS' SCHOLARSHIP, established by the Board of Governors. Value yearly $100 to $120.

These Scholarships will be offered in the Examinations, commencing Sept. 14th, 1870, under the regulations above stated, as follows :—

FIRST YEAR.   (MATRICULATION.)

THREE EXHIBITIONS.—Two of $125, one of $100.   The examinations will be in the following subjects :—

*Classics.—Greek.—*Homer, Iliad, bk. VI.; Xenophon, Anabasis, bks. I. and II.; Lucian, Timon. Grammar and Prose Composition. *Latin.—*Virgil, Æneid, bks. I. and II.; Cicero, Orat. I. in Catilinam; Sallust, Conspiracy of Catiline; Cæsar, Gallic War, bks. I. and II.   Grammar and Prose Composition.
*Text-Books—*Hadley's Elements of Greek Grammar.   Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Exercises 1 to 25. Dr. Wm. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, and Principia Latina, Part IV.
*Mathematics.—*Euclid, bks. I. II. III. IV., Defs. of bk. V., bk. VI.   Algebra to end of Harmonical Progression (Colenso).   Arithmetic.
*English.—*English Grammar and Composition.—(Bain's Grammar, as far as Derivation.) Special exercises in Grammar and Composition.

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SECOND YEAR.

Three Exhibitions of $125 each. The Examinations will be in the following subjects:—

Classics.—Greek.—Homer, Iliad, bk. IX., and Odyssey, bk. XXII.; Arrian, bk. III.; Xenophon, Memorabilia. Grammar and Prose Composition.

Latin.—Virgil, Æneid, bk. VI.; Horace, Odes, bk. III.; Cicero, De Imperio Cn. Pompeii; Livy, bk. XXI. Grammar and Prose Composition. History of Greece to the end of the Peloponesian War. History of Rome to the end of the Punic Wars.

Text-Books.—Dr. Wm. Smith's History of Greece. Liddell's History of Rome. Hadley's Greek Grammar. Smith's Student's Latin Grammar. Arnold's Greek Prose Composition. Smith's Principia Latina, Parts IV. and V.

Mathematics.—The Mathematics (Ordinary and Honour) of First Year.

English Literature.—Bain's Grammar;—Latham's Hand-Book, Prosody;—Special exercises in Grammar and Composition.

Chemistry.—The Metallic Elements, as in Roscoe's Elementary Chemistry.

French.—Moliere, l'Avare, les Femmes Savantes, Misanthrope. DE FIVAS:—Grammaire des Grammaires, (up to Syntax). Easy translation from English into French.

THIRD YEAR.

Three Scholarships of $125 yearly.

One of these will be given on an Examination in Science, as follows:—*

Mathematics.—Differential Calculus (Hall), Chaps. 1 to 18 inclusive, Chaps. 12 and 14. Integral Calculus (Hall), chaps. 1 to 6 inclusive. Analytic Geometry, (Salmon's Conic Sections). Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Salmon's Modern Higher Algebra, (first six chapters). Todhunter's Theory of Equations. All the pure Mathematics of ordinary course with remainder of Drew's Conic Sections and of Colenso's Algebra, (Part 1.)

Natural Science.—Botany as in Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany.
Chemistry as in Roscoe's Elements.

Logic as in Thompson's Outlines of the Laws of Thought.

Two will be given on an Examination in Classics and Modern Languages, as follows:—

Classics.—Greek.—Euripides, Medea; Demosthenes, the Olynthiacs; Xenophon, Hellenics, Bk. I.; Herodotus, Bk. VIII.; Thucydides, Bk. I.

Latin.—Horace, Satires, bk. I., and Epistles, bk. I.; Virgil, Georgies, bk. I.; Terence, Adelphi; Tacitus, Annals, bk. I.; Cicero, Select Letters, (Vol. I. Teubner Series.)

Greek and Latin Prose Composition.

History.—Text-Books—Rawlinson's Manual of Ancient History; Smith's Greece; Liddell's Rome.

English Language and Literature.—Spalding's English Literature; Bacon's Essays; Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar; Trench's Study of Words; Trench's English, Past and Present.

English Composition.—(High marks will be given for this subject, in order to encourage the practice of it, after the models of the best writers.)

French.—Racine, Britannicus, Andromaque, Iphigénie. DE FIVAS:—Grammaire des Grammaires. Translation from English into French.

FOURTH YEAR.

THREE EXHIBITIONS OF $125 each.—

One will be given on an Examination in Classics, as follows:—

Greek.—Homer, Odyssey, bk. III.; Æschylus, Septem contra Thebas; Sophocles,

* In 1871 there will be *two* Scholarships in Science and *one* in Classics and Modern Languages.

Electra ; Euripides, Medea; Demosthenes, De Corona ; Æschines, contra Ctesiphontem ; Herodotus, bk. IX.

Latin.—Virgil, bk. IV. ; Horace, Satt. bk. I.; Juvenal, Satt. III. and VIII.; Terence, Adelphi; Plautus, Aulularia ; Livy, bk. XXII. ; Tacitus, Hist. bk. I. Greek and Latin Prose Composition. *Text-Books.*—Wilkins's Manuals. Grammar.—*Text-Books.*—Hadley's Greek Grammar ; Smith's Student's Latin Grammar ; Max Müller's Lectures on the Science of Language, First Series. Ancient History. *Text-Book.*—Rawlinson's Manual of Ancient History.

One will be given on an Examination in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, as follows:—

The Mathematical Physics (Ordinary and Honour) of third year. Lloyd's Wave Theory of Light. Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions, (first six chapters.)

One will be given on an Examination in Natural Science, as follows:—

1. Detailed Anatomy of the Stem, Pericarp and Seed, (Gray's Text Book.)
2. The Natural Families *Ranunculaceæ, Orchidaceæ* and *Filices,* as represented in Canada, (Gray's Manual.)
3. Classification of *Anthozoa, Brachiopoda* and *Crustacea,* with Canadian examples, (Dawson's Handbook.)
4. Anatomy of a Cray-fish or Lobster and of a Bivalve Shell Fish, (Owen's Invertebrata.)
5. Physical and Dynamical Geology, as in Dana's Manual, Pts. 1st and 4th.

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2. EXEMPTIONS FROM FEES UNDER PRESENTATION SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.

These entitle the Students holding them to Exemption from the Sessional Fees in the Faculty of Arts.

Sixteen of these have been placed by the Governors at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor General. Candidates must pass the usual Matriculation Examination.

By command of His Excellency four of these Exemptions will be offered for competition in the Matriculation Examination of the ensuing session. Students of the First and Second Years are eligible. The examination will be a special one, in the subjects of the First and Second Years.

Eight Exemptions from fees may be granted by the Board of Governors, from time to time, to the most successful Students who may present themselves as candidates. By order of the Board one of these is given annually to the *Dux* of the High School.

In the event of any Academy or High School in the Province of Quebec offering for competition among its pupils an annual Bursary in the Faculty of Arts, of not less than $80, the Governors will add the amount of the fees of tuition thereto.

Any Academy, or High School, sending up in one year three or more candidates competent to pass creditably the Matriculation Examination, will be entitled to an Exemption from fees for the most deserving of such candidates.

An Exemption from fees may be given annually to any teacher holding the Model School or Academy Diploma of the McGill Normal School, recommended by the Principal and Professors of the School, and passing creditably the Matriculation Examination in Arts.

§ III. COURSE OF STUDY.

ORDINARY COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

First Year.—Classics; French or German; English Literature; Pure Mathematics; History; Elementary Chemistry.

Second Year.—Classics; French or German; English Literature; Logic; Pure Mathematics; Botany.

Third Year.—Classics; English Literature; Mental and Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric; Mixed Mathematics; Experimental Physics; Zoology.

Fourth Year.—Classics; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mixed Mathematics; Experimental Physics; Mineralogy and Geology.

Undergraduates are required to study either French or German for two years, (viz., in the First and Second Years) taking the same language in each year. Any student failing to pass the Examination at the end of the Second Year, will be required to pass a Supplemental Examination, or to take an additional Session in the Language in which he has failed. In addition to the obligatory, there are other Lectures, attendance on which is optional.

The Lectures in Modern Languages will be so arranged that Students competent and desirous to take in the same year the Lectures in French and in German may do so.

Students who intend to join any Theological school, on giving written notice to that effect at the beginning of the First Year, may take Hebrew instead of French or German.

The Faculty may permit any student to take Spanish instead of French or German.

Undergraduates are arranged according to their standing, as Students of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years; and are required to attend all the Courses of Lectures appointed for their several years, under the regulations as to attendance and conduct stated in § VII. The only exceptions are those in favour of Honour and Professional Students stated below.

HONOUR COURSES.

At the examination for the Degree of B. A., Honours are given in the following subjects, for which special Honour Courses are provided:—(For details see under § X.)

1. *Classics.*
2. *Mathematics and Physics.*
3. *Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.*
4. *English Language, Literature and History.*
5. *Natural Science.*

Students taking B. A. Honours in any of the above Courses may omit two of the ordinary subjects in the Degree Examination, under the conditions stated in § IV. 4.

In Mathematics and Physics, Honours are also given in the First, Second, and Third Years, and in Classics in the Third Year.

§ IV. EXAMINATIONS.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

There are two Examinations in each year ; one at Christmas, and the other at the end of the Session.   In both of these, Students will be arranged according to their answering, as 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.

Students who fail in any subject in the Christmas Examination, are required to pass a Supplemental Examination in that subject before admission to the Sessional Examination.

Students who fail in one subject in the Sessional Examination, are required to pass a Supplemental Examination in that subject.   Should they fail in this, they will be required in the following Session to take the Lectures and pass the Examination in the subject in which they have failed, in addition to those of the ordinary Course, or to pass the Examination alone without attending Lectures, at the discretion of the Faculty.

Failure in two or more subjects at the Sessional Examination involves the loss of the Session.   The Faculty may permit the Student to recover his standing by passing a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the ensuing Session.   For the purposes of this regulation, Classics and Mathematics are each regarded as two subjects.

The time for the Supplemental Examinations will be fixed by the Faculty ; and such Examination will not be granted at any other time, except by special permission of the Faculty, and on payment of a fee of $5.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

There are three University Examinations; the *Matriculation*, at Entrance ; the *Intermediate*, at the end of the Second Year ; and the *Final*, at the end of the Fourth Year.

1. The subjects of the Matriculation Examination are stated in Section I.

2. In the Intermediate Examination, the subjects are Classics and Pure Mathematics, Logic, and the English language, with one other Modern language, or Botany. Theological Students are allowed to take Hebrew instead of a Modern language. The subjects for the Examination of 1871, are as follows :—

Classics.—Greek.—Lysias.—In Eratosthenem. Isocrates.—Ad Demonicum.
       Latin.—Valerius Maximus.—Book III.
       Latin Prose Composition.
Mathematics.—Arithmetic.
       Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI. and def. of Book V.
       Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive.
       Trigonometry, including use of Logarithms.
Logic.—Bowen's Treatise.
English.—Spalding's History of English Literature.
       An English Essay.

With one of the following :—

1. *Botany and Vegetable Physiology.*—Structural and Systematic Botany, as in Gray's Text-book, omitting the Descriptions of the Orders.

2. *French*—Moliere,—Misanthrope ; Racine,—Britannicus, Athalie, Phedre ; Boileau, Art Poetique, History of the French Literature of 17th and 18th centuries ; Translation and Retranslation.

3. *German.*—Schmidt's German Guide. Adler's Reader. Translation into German.

4. *Hebrew.*—Grammar to the end of the Irregular Verbs. Translation from the Book of Genesis. Exercises,—Hebrew into English and English into Hebrew.

3. For the Final Examination six subjects are appointed ; namely (1) Classics, (2) Mixed Mathematics, (3) Mental and Moral Philosophy, (4) Natural Science, (5) Experimental Physics, (6) One Modern Language and Literature (or Hebrew) with History.

Every Candidate must pass in four of these, namely, Classics and Mixed Mathematics, which are obligatory, and any two of the remaining subjects at his option. The subjects for 1871, are as follows :

1. *Classics.*—Greek.—Demosthenes.—The Olynthiacs.
　　　　　　　　Æschylus.—The Prometheus Vinctus.
　　　　　Latin.—Tacitus.—Annals, Book II.
　　　　　　　　Plautus.—The Aulularia.
　　　　　Latin Prose Composition.
　　　　　General Paper in Grammar and History.

2. *Mathematics.*—Mechanics ⎫
　　　　　　　　Hydrostatics ⎬ As treated in Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals.
　　　　　　　　Optics ⎪
　　　　　　　　Astronomy ⎭

[Except in the case of Exemptions to Professional Students as stated in § V.]

With any two of the following :—

3. *Mental and Moral Philosophy.*—Mansel's Metaphysics,—Part I.—Psychology ; Schwegler's History of Philosophy ; Whewell's Elements of Morality.

4. *Natural Science.*—Geology and Mineralogy, as in Dana's Geology and Manual of Mineralogy.—The Zoology, Botany and Chemistry necessary to the study of the books above named : or as in Dawson's Handbook of Zoology, Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany, and Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry.

5. *Experimental Physics.*—*Electricity.*—Frictional and Voltaic, Magnetism.— *Acoustics.*—Theory of Undulations, Production and Propagation of Sound.— Vibrations of Rods and Plates.—Vibrations of Fluids.—Musical Sounds.—*Text-book*—Ganot's Physics, translated by Atkinson.

6. *History and English Literature.*—Smith's Student's Gibbon—Smith's Student's Hume—Marsh's Handbook of the English Language and Collyer's History of English Literature.

Or instead of History and English, Candidates may take one of the following :—

(a) *History and French.*—History as above. The course of French for the Fourth Year.—*Bossuet*—Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle ; *Boileau*—Art Poetique. Translation into French, and French Composition.

(b) *History and German.*—History as above. *Schiller*—Geschichte des 30 jahrigen Krieges ; *Goethe*—Iphigenie auf Tauris. General paper on Grammar, Translation into German, and German prose Composition.

(c) *History and Hebrew.*—(Theological Students only). History as above. Hebrew Grammar ; Translations from first four chapters of Isaiah ; any three of the Psalms ; the Chaldaic portions of the Scriptures ; Targum of Onkelos on Genesis I. Modern Hebrew Poetry, Halevi or Gabirol.

4. Candidates for B. A. Honours who at the Third Year Sessional Examination, have been placed in the 1st or 2nd Class in any two of the six subjects appointed for the Final Examination, are entitled to the following privileges :—

(1). They may claim to have the Third Year Examination, in these two subjects, regarded as a B.A. Examination in the same. (This amounts to exemption at the ordinary B. A. Examination from two of the subjects required. § IV. 3.)

(2). They are required to attend the Ordinary Lectures of the Fourth Year in two subjects only. These must be the subjects in which they are to pass the Ordinary B. A. Examination, if Lectures are delivered in them ; if not, the choice is left to the Candidate.

No Student shall be entitled to the above privileges. unless his attendance on Lectures in the Fourth Year, and progress in the subject in which he is a Candidate for Honours, shall be satisfactory to the Professor, nor unless he shall have obtained a Certificate of creditable answering in the Honour Examinations.

II. FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

Bachelors of Arts, of at least three years' standing, are entitled to the degree of Master of Arts, after such examination and exercises as may be prescribed by the Coporation. The exercise at present appointed is the preparation of a Thesis on any literary. scientific, or professional subject to be selected by the candidate, and approved by the Faculty. The Thesis to be submitted to the Faculty and reported on to the Corporation.

§ V. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.

I. LAW AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Students of the Third and Fourth Years matriculated in the Faculties of Law or Medicine of this University, are entitled to the following exemptions : —

In the Third Year they may omit the Lectures and Examinations in any one of the following subjects:—Zoology, Experimental Physics, or Rhetoric.

In the Lectures of the Fourth Year, they may omit Greek ; and also Geology or Experimental Physics. At the Christmas Examination of the Fourth Year, they may omit Astronomy and Optics.

In the Ordinary B. A. Examination, they may, in Classics pass in Latin alone ; and in Mixed Mathematics, in Mechanics and Hydrostatics alone.

To be allowed these privileges in either year, they must give notice at the commencement of the Session to the Dean of the Faculty, of their intention to claim exemptions as Professional Students, and must produce at the end of the Session, certificates of attendance on a full course of Professional Lectures in the year for which the exemptions are claimed.

II. STUDENTS OF AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

Such Students, whether entered as Matriculated or Occasional, are subject to the regulations of the Faculty of Arts in the same manner as other students.

The Faculty will make formal reports to the Governing body of the Theological College, to which any such Student may belong, as to:—(1) his conduct and attendance on the classes of the Faculty ; and (2) his standing in the several examinations; such reports to be furnished after the Christmas and Sessional Examinations, severally, if called for.

Matriculated Students are allowed no exemptions in the course for the degree of B. A., till they have passed the Intermediate Examination ; but they may take Hebrew in the First and Second Years, instead of Modern languages.

In the Third and Fourth Years they are allowed exemptions from the following subjects :—

In the Third Year they may omit Astronomy and Optics, Experimental Physics, and Rhetoric.

In the Fourth Year they may omit Experimental Physics and English Literature.

Certificates of attendance on the full course of lectures in the Theological College, must be produced by Students who avail themselves of these exemptions, before presenting themselves for Examination.

[No Student will be allowed in the same session both Professional and Honour exemptions.]

§ VI. MEDALS, HONOURS, PRIZES AND CLASSING.

1. GOLD MEDALS will be awarded in the B. A. Honour Examinations, to Students taking the highest Honours of the First Rank in the subjects stated below, and who shall have passed creditably the Ordinary Examinations for the degree of B. A.

The *Chapman Gold Medal*, for the Classical Languages and Literature.

The *Prince of Wales Gold Medal*, for Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The *Anne Molson Gold Medal*, for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The *Shakespeare Gold Medal*, for the English Language, Literature and History.

The *Logan Gold Medal*, for Geology and other Natural Sciences.

In the event of there being no candidates for any Medal, or of none of the candidates fulfilling the required conditions, the Medal will be withheld, and the proceeds of its endowment for the year may be devoted to prizes in the subject for which the Medal was intended. (Under this regulation, the Anne Molson Prize in Mathematics, will be offered at the

end of the session of 1870-71.) For details see announcements of the several subjects below.

2. HONOURS, of First or Second Rank, will be awarded to those Matriculated Students who have successfully passed the Examinations in any Honour course established by the Faculty, and have also passed creditably the ordinary Examinations in all the subjects proper to their year.

3. CERTIFICATES of High General Standing will be granted to those Matriculated Students who are placed in the First Class in the aggregate of the studies proper to their year.

4. PRIZES OR CERTIFICATES, to those Matriculated Students who may have distinguished themselves in the studies of a particular class, and have attended all the other classes proper to their year.

Students taking B. A. Honours will be placed at the head of the Degree list: and Students who pass the Ordinary Degree Examinations will be arranged as 1st Class, 2nd Class, or 3rd Class, according to their answering.

5. THE STEWART PRIZE of $20, established by the Rev. Colin C. Stewart, B.A., is open to all Undergraduates, and also to Graduates of this or any other University studying Theology in any college affiliated to this University.

1. The Prize will not be given for less than a thorough examination in Hebrew Grammar passed in the First Class, in reading and translating the Pentateuch and such poetic portions of the Scriptures as may be determined.

2. In case competitors should fail to attain the above standard, the prize will be withheld and a prize of forty dollars will be offered in the following year for the same.

[Course for the present year :—Hebrew Grammar (Gesenius) ; Translation and analysis of the first ten chapters of Genesis ; the Prophet Habakkuk (the whole book); and the first five Psalms.]

3. There will be two Examinations of three hours each, one in Grammar, and the other in Translation and Analysis.

The names of those who have taken Honours, Certificates, or Prizes, will be published, in the order of merit; and with mention, in the case of Students of the First and Second Years of the Schools in which their preliminary education has been received.

§ VII. ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT.

All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct :—

1. A Class-book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted ; and the said Class-book shall be submitted to the Faculty at all their ordinary Meetings during the Session.

2. Professors shall note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their Lectures, and shall omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, if

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persisted in after admonition by the Professor, shall be reported to the Dean of Faculty, who may reprimand the student, or refer to the **Faculty**, as he may think proper. He may also suspend from classes until the next meeting of the Faculty.

3. The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that **shall** disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined **by** the Faculty.

4. While in the College, or going to and from it, Students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the College building or grounds, may admonish the student, and if necessary report him to the **Dean.**

5. Every student is required to attend regularly the religious services of the denomination to which he belongs, and to maintain without, as well as within the walls of the College a good moral character.

6. When Students are brought before the Faculty under the above **rules,** the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify **from** competing for prizes and honours, suspend from Classes, or report to **the** Corporation for expulsion.

7. Any Student injuring the furniture or building, will be required **to** repair the same at his own expense, and will in addition, be subject to such other penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

8. All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than **one** Faculty, or of the University in general, shall be immediately **reported** to the Principal, or, in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

§ VIII. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

1. The books in the Library consist of two divisions :—1st, those **which** may be lent : 2nd, those designated by the general term " **Books of** Reference," which may not, under any circumstances, be removed **from** the Library.

2. Students may borrow books from the Library, on depositing **the** sum of four dollars with the Librarian, and signing a receipt for the **books** : such deposit to be returned to the Student on his returning the **books** uninjured.

3. Students may borrow not more than three volumes at one **time** except on special recommendation of a Professor, and must return **them** within two weeks, on penalty of a fine of one shilling for the first **week** of detention, and two shillings and six-pence for each subsequent **week.**

4. A Student incurring a fine will be debarred the use of the **Library,** until the fine has been paid.

5. Any volume or volumes lost or damaged by a student, shall be **paid** for by him, at such rates as the Faculty may direct, having **reference** to the value of the book and of the set to which it may belong.

6. Students may read in the Library at such hours as may be determined by the Faculty.

7. Professors and Lecturers may borrow any books required by them for their duties in the College, not exceeding ten volumes at any one time. Books so borrowed must be returned at or before the end of each Session.

8. Graduates in any of the Faculties, on making a deposit of four dollars, are entitled to the use of the Library, subject to the same rules and conditions as students, but they are not required to pay the Annual Library Fee.

9. Members of the McGill College Book Club are, by a regulation of Corporation, entitled to the use of the Library on the same conditions as Graduates.

10. Persons not connected with the College may consult books in the Library, on obtaining an order from any of the Governors, or from the Principal, the Dean of Faculty or any of the Professors ; and donors of books or money to the amount of Fifty Dollars, may at any time consult books on application to the Librarian.

11. The Library will be open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., daily, except Saturdays, during the Session, and in the months of May and June. On Saturday it will be open from 1 to 4 p.m.

12. No one is allowed to enter the alcoves or to take down books from the shelves, except the Governors, Members of Corporation, Professors, the Librarian and his assistants, or those whom any of the above may accompany personally.

13. A person desiring to read or to borrow a book, which he has ascertained from the Catalogue to be in the Library, will fill up one of the blank forms provided for Readers and Borrowers respectively, and hand it to the Librarian, who will thereupon procure him the book.

14. Readers must return the books they have obtained to the Librarian before leaving the Library.

15. No conversation that can disturb Readers is permitted in the Library.

16. The times and conditions of study in the Museum will be arranged by the Professor of Natural History.

§ IX. FEES AND RESIDENCE.

Matriculation Fee (To be paid in the Year of Entrance only), -	$4
Sessional Fee	$20
Library Fee	$2
Gymnasium Fee	$2

Undergraduates and Students in Special Courses are required to pay all the above Fees.

Partial Students are required to pay the Matriculation, Library and Gymnasium Fees, and $5 for each Class which they attend, or $20 for all the courses.

Occasional Students, or those taking one or two courses of Lectures only, and not Matriculated, are required to pay $5 per Session for each course.

The Matriculation, Library, and Gymnasium Fees are exigible from Students, holding exemptions from Sessional Fees.

Graduates in Arts are allowed to attend without payment of fees all lectures except those noted as requiring a special fee.

The fees must be paid within a fortnight after the commencement of attendance in each session. In case of default, the Student's name will be removed from the College books, and can be replaced thereon only by permission of the Faculty and on payment of a fine of $2.

Graduation Fee for the Degree of B.A. - - - $5
Do. do. for the Degree of M.A. - - - $10

The Graduation Fees must be paid before the Examinations.

Students in Arts are permitted to board in the City ; but arrangements have been made for receiving Students who may desire to reside as boarders in the College, and for placing such Students under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Prof. Cornish, to whom application may be made.

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§ X. COURSES OF LECTURES.
1. ORDINARY COURSE.
1.—CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND HISTORY,
Professor, Rev. G. CORNISH, M. A.
GREEK.

First Year.—HOMER.—ILIAD, BOOK X.
ARRIAN.—BOOK III.
Greek Prose Composition.
Second Year.—LYSIAS.—IN ERATOSTHENEM.
ISOCRATES.—AD DEMONICUM.
EURIPIDES.—MEDEA.
Greek Prose Composition.
Third Year.—DEMOSTHENES.—THE OLYNTHIACS.
SOPHOCLES.—ELECTRA.
Fourth Year.—ÆSCHYLUS.—PROMETHEUS VINCTUS.

LATIN.

First Year.—VIRGIL.—ÆNEID, BOOK VI.
CICERO.—EPISTOLAE SELECTAE.
Latin Prose Composition.
Second Year.—HORACE.—EPISTLES, BOOK I.
VALERIUS MAXIMUS.—BOOK III.
Latin Prose Composition.
Third Year.—JUVENAL.—SATIRES III.,VIII.,& X.
PLAUTUS.—AULULARIA.
Latin Prose Composition.
Fourth Year.—TACITUS.—ANNALS, BOOK II.
Latin Prose Composition.

In the work of the Class the attention of the Student is directed to the collateral subjects of History, Antiquities and Geography ; also to the Grammatical structure and affinities of the Greek and Latin Languages ; and to Prosody and Accentuation.

2.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.—(MOLSON PROFESSORSHIP).
LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
Professor VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L., LL.D.

First Year.—English Language and Literature. Text-books—Bain's English Grammar; Spalding's History of English Literature. Logic. Text-book—Thompson's Outlines of the Laws of Thought.

5. HEBREW AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Professor, REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

Elementary Course.—(*For Students of the First and Second Years.*)—Grammar:—Text-Book:—Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, with exercises in Orthography and Etymology. Reading:—Translation and Grammatical Analysis of Historical Portions of the Scriptures—Syntax—Mishlé Shualim—Fables, &c.

Advanced Course.—(*For Students of the Second, Third and Fourth Years*).—Introduction to the study of Hebrew Poetry—its spirit and characteristics. Lowth and Sarchi as Text Books. Translation from the Psalms, Lamentations and Isaiah. Ancient compared with Modern Hebrew Poetry; the productions of Halevi, Gabirol, &c. Grammar, Exercises, &c., continued.

The Chaldee Language:—Grammar, *Mebo Halashon Aramith* of J. Jeitteles. The Chaldee portions of Scripture. Targum of Onkelos and T. Yerushalmi.

The Syriac Language:—Grammar, (Uhlemann's) and Translations.

The course comprises lectures on the above Languages and their Literature in particular, with a general notice of the other Oriental Languages, their genius and peculiarities. Comparative Philology, affinity of roots &c., also receive due attention, while the portions selected for translation will be illustrated and explained by reference to Oriental manners, customs, history, &c.

6. SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

REV. PROFESSOR DE SOLA.

(Extra Fee for this Class, $5.00).

The Study of the Spanish Language on this continent, being generally pursued with special reference to commercial purposes, it will be sought to impart in this course, a practical knowledge of the Castilian, the richest and most harmonious of the Peninsular languages—as well as an acquaintace with its Literature.

Ollendorf's Spanish Grammar by Velazquez and Simmone, and the Reader of Velazquez, are the Text-books employed in the Junior Class, who will also be exercised in composition by both written and oral exercises. In the Senior Class, Fernandes' Exercises, continuation of Grammar and Composition, Cervantes Don Quixote, Quintana Vida del Cid, and Mariana's Historia will be the subjects of study. Besides a special comparison with the Portuguese Language, a general notice, literary and historical, of the Bascuence and other dialects, will be given.

7. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

MATHEMATICS.—(*First Year*)—Arithmetic.—Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, with Definitions of Book 5 (omitting proposition 27, 28, 29, of Book 6). Todhunter's Edition.—Colenso's Algebra, part 1 to end of Quadratic Equations.—Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry to end of Solution of Plane Triangles.—Nature and use of Logarithms.

MATHEMATICS.—(*Second Year*)—Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry as before.—Remainder of Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry.—Conic Sections treated Geometrically. (The Parabola as in Drew's Conic Sections, the definitions of the Ellipse and Hyperbola, with the fundamental properties of their tangents.) Euclid, Book XI., Props. 1 to 21; Book XII., Props. 1, 2.

The course for the Intermediate University Examination consists of the Mathematics for the first two years, except Conic Sections and Solid Geometry.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY.—(*Third Year*)—Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics (omitting chap. 5, of Statics), Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy.

At the Ordinary Examinations, answers to questions in Mechanics, on the Chapters on Friction, Collision of Bodies and Projectiles, will be taken into account only in de-

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9. APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Professor, T. STERRY HUNT, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

Dr. Hunt will deliver a short Course of Lectures on some selected topics of Technical Chemistry ; of which due notice will be given.

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10. METEOROLOGY.

Professor, CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL.D.

Instruction in Meteorological Observations will be given in the Observatory at hours to suit the convenience of the senior students.

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11. ELOCUTION

MR. JOHN ANDREW, Instructor.

Students are recommended by the Faculty, to avail themselves of the instructions of Mr. Andrew, who will make arrangements for evening classes to meet during the Session.

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2. HONOUR COURSES.

1. CLASSICS.

B. A. HONOURS, BEING THE HONOUR COURSE FOR STUDENTS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

Candidates for B. A. Honours in Classics will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. GREEK.

I.—*Greek Philosophy.*
    Plato.—Republic, Books I. & II.
    Aristotle.—Nicomachean Ethics, I. & II.
II.—*Greek History.*
    Herodotus.—Books VIII. & IX.
    Thucydides.—Book I.
    Xenophon.—Hellenics, Books I. & II.
III.—*Greek Poetry.*
  a. *Epic.*—Homer.—Odyssey, Books I., II. & III.
      Hesiod.—Works and Days.
  b. *Dramatic.*—Æschylus.—Prometheus Vinctus.
                  Seven against Thebes
      Sophocles.—Antigone.
      Euripides.—Hippolytus.
      Aristophanes.—The Frogs.
  c. *Lyric and Bucolic.*—Pindar.—Olympic Odes.
      Theocritus.—Idyls I. to VI.
IV.—*Greek Oratory.*
    Demosthenes.—De Corona.
    Æschines.—Contra Ctesiphontem.

II. LATIN.

I.—*Roman History.*
    Livy.—Books XXI., XXII. & XXIII.
    Tacitus.—Annals, Books I. & II.
      Histories, Book I.
II.—*Roman Poetry.*
  a. *Epic.*—Virgil.—Æneid, I. to IV.

   b.   *Dramatic.*—Plautus.—Aulularia.
                Terence.—Adelphi.
   c.   *Satiric.*—Horace.—Satires, Book I.
                Juvenal.—Satt. VIII. & X.
                Persius.—Satt. V. & VI.
III.—*Roman Oratory and Philosophy.*
         Cicero.—De Imperio Cn. Pompeii.
                De Inventione.
                De Officiis.

III. HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Text-Books :—
   1. Grote's History of Greece, Vols. III. to VIII.
   2. Arnold's History of Rome.
   3. Mommsen's History of Rome.

IV. COMPOSITION.

   1. Composition in Greek and Latin Prose.
   2. General Paper on Grammar, History and Antiquities.

The Examination for B. A. Honours will extend over four days, in the morning from 9 to 12, and the afternoon from 2 to 5.

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2. LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.
B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

   I. *Logic.*
      Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Logic; with Appendix, V. § 3.
      Mill's Logic, I., III., & V.
      Whately's Logic, Book III.
      Mansel's Prolegomena Logica.
      Introduction to Mansel's edition of Aldrich's Logic.

   II. *Moral Philosophy.*
      Ritter's History of Ancient Philosophy, Book VII. 2, 3, 4 ; VIII. 5; IX. 5;
        X. 2 ; XI. 5; XII. 3.
      Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.
      Schwegler's History of Philosophy, p. 252-261.
      Morell's History of Speculative Philosophy, &c., chap. iv., sec. 1. B.

One of the following ancient Ethical Treatises, at the option of the Student :—
      Plato's Republic, Books I.-IV. (in English.)
      Aristotle's Ethics. (in English.)
      Epicteti Manuale, et Senecæ Dialog. Lib. I., II., VII., XII.

One of the following Modern Ethical Treatises, at the option of the Student :—
      Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature, with the Preface and the Disser-
        tation on the nature of Virtue.
      Stewart's Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers, Books I., II., IV.

   III. *Mental Philosophy.*
      Reid's Essays, VI. ch. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
      Supplementary Dissertation, Note A.
      Schwegler's History of Philosophy.
      Ritter's History of Ancient Philosophy, Book II. c. 3.; III. c. 1, 2; VI., IX.
        c. 2, 3; X. c. 1; XI. c. 2, 3, 4; XII. c. 1, 4, 6, 7; XIII.
      Stewart's Dissertation on the progress of Metaphysical and Ethical Philo-
        sophy.
      Morell's History of Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the XIXth Century,
        Part II.

One of the following Ancient writers, at the option of the Student :—

> Plato :—Phædo and Phædrus; or Theætetus and Protagoras; or Republic, Books VI. and VII.
>
> Aristotle :—Metaphysics, Book's IV., (V.,) XI. (XII.)

One of the following Modern writers, at the option of the Student :—

> Bacon, Novum Organon, Lib. I.; and de Augmentis Scientiarum, Lib. III., IV.
> Descartes Meditations.
> McCosh's Intuitions of the Mind.
> Ferrier's Institutes of Metaphysics.
> Sir W. Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics.
> Morell's Outlines of the Philosophy of Mind.
> Mill's Examinations of Sir Wm. Hamilton's Philosophy.

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3. ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND HISTORY.
B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

I. *Language.*

> Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.
> Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.
> Marsh's Lectures on the English Language, by Smith.
> Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.
> Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer.
> Trench's Study of Words.
> Trench's English Past and Present.
> Trench's Glossary.

II. *Literature.*

Required from the Student a general acquaintance with the works of the English Classical authors, and a more minute study of the following portions of English Literature :—

> Shakespeare's Plays.
> Chaucer—Canterbury Tales; The Prologue and the Knight's Tale ; the Flower and the Leaf; the House of Fame.
> Spencer—Fairie Queen; Books I., II.
> Marlowe—Faustus and Jew of Malta.
> Milton—Paradise Lost; Comus; Lycidas; L'Allegro.
> Dryden—Absalom and Achitophel; Annus Mirabilis; Dedications to his Translations of Virgil's Æneid and the Satires of Juvenal.
> Pope—Dunciad; Essay on Criticism; Rape of the Lock; Eloisa and Abelard; Prefaces to his Translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.
> Bacon—Essays.

Required to be read in connection with this part of the Course :—

> Craik's History of English Literature.
> Hallam's Literary History of Europe—the parts relating to English Literature.
> Johnson's Lives of Milton, Dryden, Addison, Pope.
> Dunlop's History of Fiction.

III. *History.*

Required a general acquaintance with the History of England to the year 1714, and a more minute knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon period of the 13th and 14th centuries, and of the period from the accession of Elizabeth to that of George I. The following books are recommended :—

> Hume's History of England.
> Godwin's Life and Times of Chaucer.
> Pauli's Life of Alfred the Great.
> Froude's History of England.
> Macaulay's History of England.
> Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.
> Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

4. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

HONOUR COURSES.

MATHEMATICS.—(*First Year.*) McDowell's Exercises on Modern Geometry, &c.—Wood's Algebra.—Hind's Plane Trigonometry.

MATHEMATICS.—(*Second Year.*)—Todhunter's Theory of Equations.—Hind's Spherical Trigonometry.—Salmon's Analytic Geometry, first thirteen chapters.—Hall's Calculus.—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, of Diff. Cal.; Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of Integ. Cal.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.—(*Third Year.*)—Todhunter's Statics, (omitting Cap. 13.)—Tait & Steele, Dynamics of a Particle.—Besant's Hydrostatics, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 5.—Walton's Mechanical and Hydrostatical Problems.—Parkinson's Optics.—Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy. (selected course).

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

PURE MATHEMATICS.—Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.—Todhunter's Theory of equations.—Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus.—Boole's Differential Equations (selected course).—Gregory's Examples of the Calculus (omitting the last 2 chapters). Salmon's Conic Sections.—Salmon's Geometry of three Dimensions (selected course).

MECHANICS.—Todhunter's Statics.—Tait & Steele, Dynamics of a Particle.—Routh's Dynamics of a Rigid Body.—Besant's Hydrostatics and Hydro-dynamics.—Walton's Mechanical Examples.—Walton's Examples in Hydrostatics

ASTRONOMY.—Main's Astronomy.—Sir John Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy (Part II. on the Lunar and Planetary Perturbations).—Godfray's Lunar Theory.
Newton's Principia, Lib. I., Sects. 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11.

LIGHT.—Lloyd's Wave Theory of Light.

HEAT. }
ELECTRICITY. } As in Ordinary Course.
MAGNETISM. }
ACOUSTICS. }

The examination for B. A. Honours will continue for *four* days, during **six hours** each day.

The Examinations for honours in the other years will continue for *two* days.
Engineering Students may be candidates for Honours.

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

The Anne Molson Prize of about $64, the surplus arising from the Anne Molson Medal fund, is offered for competition to Students of the Fourth Year in April, 1871, at the B. A. Honour Examinations.

5. NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

Students entering for Honours must have passed creditably the examinations in Elementary Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Experimental Physics; and should know the elements of Drawing. Students entering for practical purposes will be required only to satisfy the Professor of their fitness for the studies of the class.

Candidates for Honours will be expected to attain such proficiency as to be able to undertake original investigations, in some at least of the subjects of study.

The Lectures will include :—

1. An advanced course in General Geology and Palæontology, in connection with which the Students will be required to read Dana's Geology and Owen's Palæontology.

2. Methods of observation and of conducting Geological Surveys. Applications of the science to Mining, Engineering and Agriculture.

3. Canadian Geology, in connection with which the Students will read Logan's Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, and Dawson's Acadian Geology.

4. Practical Palæontology and determination of species; with books of reference from the College Library, and specimens from the Museum.

5. Excursions for Field work will be undertaken when practicable.

In addition to the above, the Student will be examined in any two of the following subjects :—

1. The Systematic part of Botany, as in Gray's "Text Book" and "Manual," and specimens illustrative of these books from the Museum.

2. Owen's Lectures on the Invertebrate Animals, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.

3. Dana's Mineralogy, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.

§ XI. LIBRARY, MUSEUM, APPARATUS AND OBSERVATORY.

I. The Library.

The Library of the Faculty of Arts contains about 6,000 volumes of standard works, selected with especial reference to the wants of Professors and Students, and open to their use during the Session.

The most important addition recently made to the Library is the "Redpath Historical Collection" consisting of 761 volumes of the more rare and valuable works relating to English History ; and a collection of 255 volumes in Classical Literature presented by Mr. C. Alexander.

(The above statement does not include the Library of the Medical Faculty, which contains upwards of 4,000 volumes.)

II. The Museum of Natural History.

1. ZOOLOGY. In this department the Museum contains a general collection of type specimens, illustrating the Orders and characteristic Genera of the Animal Kingdom, the whole arranged and labelled in such a manner as to correspond with the College course on the subject. There are also the following special collections :—

The Carpenter Collection of Shells, being the general collection of Dr. Philip P. Carpenter, presented by him to the University, and shortly to be arranged in a separate room.

The Carpenter Collection of Mazatlan Shells.
The Couper Collection of 2,400 Canadian Insects.
Collections of Canadian Fresh water and Land Shells.

2. BOTANY. The Herbarium consists of the Collection of the late Dr. Holmes, of Montreal, presented by him to the University ; and with the additions recently made to it, affording a nearly complete representation of the Flora of Canada. There are also collections of European, Arctic and Alpine Plants, and of specimens of Woods, Fungi, &c.

3. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—The general collection consists of a series of the characteristic Fossils of all the great geological periods, with additional suites of specimens, illustrating in greater detail the formations represented in Canada. There is also an extensive collection of Rock specimens, and collections are being formed representing the principal Mineral Regions of Canada.

The Mineralogical Cabinet consists principally of the "Holmes Collection," containing about 2,000 specimens of Canadian and Foreign Minerals. A large portion of these are displayed in glass cases for the use of students, under the arrangement of Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

All of the above Collections are used to illustrate the lectures, or are open to the inspection of students, who are also entitled to access to the large and valuable collections of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

III. PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

The value of the Apparatus is above $4000. Of this more than two thousand dollars' worth has been lately added by means of a personal subscription amongst some of the Governors. The collection is now very valuable for purposes of illustration in the departments of Mathematical and Experimental Physics. Besides instruments to illustrate Mechanics, (Statics and Dynamics) and Optical instruments, such as Microscopes, a Telescope, Sextant, &c., there is a good collection for Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, another for Heat, and a very full collection for Magnetism and Electricity, (Statical and Dynamical) including Electro-magnetism, Magneto-electricity, Diamagnetism, Thermo-electricity, the Measurement of Electric Resistance, &c. The collection for Light, from Duboscq of Paris, besides apparatus illustrative of the common phenomena of optics, includes the best instruments for exhibiting on a large scale with the aid of the electric light the phenomena of Interference, Diffraction, Polarization and Double Refraction. There is a good collection for Sound (made by Koenig). The apparatus for Dynamical Electricity and Heat has been made by Messrs. Elliot Brothers, of London, makers of the apparatus used by the Committee on Electrical Standards of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

IV. CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The Laboratory is furnished with the Apparatus, Specimens and Chemical Reagents necessary to illustrate the class-lectures in Chemistry; and is also fitted up with all the necessary appliances for the work of a class in Practical Chemistry and for Chemical Analysis.

V. METEOROLOGICAL AND MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY.

The Basement of the Building is devoted entirely to the observations on Terrestrial Magnetism.

The Ground Story and Leads are the portion of the Building devoted to Meteorological observations.

The Transit tower is for the purpose of giving time to the City, and to the Ships in the Harbour, and is connected by Electric Telegraph with a "Time Ball" at the wharf. Connection by Electric Telegraph having also been established between the Observatory and the Government Buildings at Ottawa, mean time is transmitted daily at noon, and made known there by the firing of a Cannon.

The principal Meteorological Instruments are :—Thermometers for determining the Temperature of the Air; Barometers for ascertaining the atmospheric pressure; Psychrometers for the purpose of determining the Elastic force of Aqueous Vapour, the relative Humidity and Dew Point; Instruments for recording the Solar and Terrestrial Radiation; Rain and Snow Gauges for indicating the amount and duration of Rain and Snow; Ozoneometer for recording the amount of Ozone.

The direction and velocity of the wind are registered by a modification of Dr. Robinson's Anemometer.

Observations on Storms, Auroras, Haloes and other Natural Phenomena which mark the variation of Climate are duly recorded.

The Instruments in the Basement of the Building are for determining the Magnetic Elements; and consist of, (1) a Declinometer for measuring the Declination or Variation of the Magnet; (2) a Unifilar Magnetometer consisting of an apparatus for deflection and vibration, for ascertaining the horizontal Magnetic force; (3) an Inclinometer or Dip-needle (No. 30 used in the Magnetic Survey in Great Britain) for showing the Inclination or Dip. From these observations are reduced the absolute value of the Magnetic Elements.

The Observatory is under the supervision of Professor Smallwood, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

Lectures in the Undergraduate Course in Arts and in Special Courses.

SESSION 1870-71.

FIRST YEAR.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9	Mathematics.	* Mathematics.	Mathematics.	* Mathematics.	Mathematics.
10	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.
11	English.	Elementary Chemistry.	History.	Elementary Chemistry.	English.
12	* Hebrew.	French or German.	English.	French or German.	* Hebrew.

SECOND YEAR.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.
10	Logic.	Mathematics.	† Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Logic.
11	French or German.	† French or German.	Logic.	‡ French or German.	French or German.
12	† Mathematics.	Botany.	French or German.	Botany.	† Mathematics.
1	* Hebrew.		* Hebrew.		

THIRD YEAR.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9	*† German.	Zoology.	* German.	Zoology.	* German.
10	*‡ French.	Moral Philosophy & Rhet.	* French.	Classics.	* French.
11	Mathematical Physics.	† Math. Phys. † Classics.	Mathematical Physics.	† Math. Phys. † Classics.	Mathematical Physics.
12	Classics.	§ Experimental Physics.	Classics.	§ Experimental Physics.	Classics.
1	* Hebrew.		* Hebrew.		

FOURTH YEAR.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9	Geology.	* French.	Moral Philosophy.	* French.	Geology.
10	†Math. Phys. †Geology.	Moral Philosophy.	† Geology.	Moral Philosophy.	† Math. Phys. † Geology.
11	Classics.	§ Experimental Physics.	† Mathematical Physics.	§ Experimental Physics.	Classics.
12	†Moral Philosophy	† Classics.		† Classics.	† Moral Philosophy.

Library open every day from 10 to 4; except Saturday, when it is open from 1 to 4.   * Optional or voluntary.   ‡ Advanced Course.   § From November 1st

† For Candidates for Honours.   * Honour Lectures after October 15th.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL DONATIONS

TO THE

LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FROM MAY 1869 TO APRIL 1870, INCLUSIVE.

1. *To the Library.*

Royal Society of London.............Philosophical Transactions, Vol. 158th. Parts 1 & 2.
    Do.   Do.................Proceedings, Nos. 101, 109. 9 Pamphlets.
    Do.   Do.................List of fellows of the Royal Society, November 30th, 1868. Pamphlets.
    Do.   Do.................Catalogue of Scientific Papers, vol. 2nd.
    Do.   Do.................Materials for a Fauna and Flora of Swansea, &c. Pam.
A. Sandham, Esq.........................Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada, 1 vol.
Prof. R. Bell ....22 Vols of the Publications of the Woodrow Society.
Charles Alexander, Esq.............255 Vols, comprising classical and philological works.
Peter Redpath, Esq....................207 Vols, including very valuable historical works, and the continuation of the Public Records in the "Peter Redpath Historical Collection."
Messrs. McMillan & Co...........134 Vols, comprising works on miscellaneous subjects.
Norwegian University, Christiana. Morkinskinna, containing one of the most ancient collections of Norwegian Sagas. Pamphlets.
    Do.   Do.................Materials for the history of the Symbol of baptism, &c. (in German). Pamphlets.
    Do.   Do.................Calendar of the Royal Norwegian University for 1867, with an Index Scholarum. 2 Pamphlets.
Minister of Pub. Ins., Quebec .....Report on education for 1867, and in part for 1868. Pamphlets.
American Philosophical Society. Proceedings, Nos. 73, 74, 78, 79, 80 to vol. 10th. Philadelphia..................... 5 Pamphlets.
    Do.   Do. ....Report of the U. S. Commissioners at the Paris Universal Exposition, 1867, upon Wool, and Manufactures of Wool. Pamphlets.
Boston Society of Nat. His.......Memoirs, New Series. Parts 1 to 3, vol. 1st.
    Do.   Do.................Proceedings, vol. 12th.
    Do.   Do.................Harris's Entomological Correspondence. 1 vol.
Executors of the late H. Christie, Esq. Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ. Parts 8 & 9.
Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey.......... Report of the U. S. Coast Survey for the year 1866. 1 vol.
Messrs. Gilman, Cushing, Trenholme, Bullock Welch, etc. Virgilii Maronis Bucolica et Georgica. 1 vol. fol.
R. A. Ramsay, Esq., M.A., B.C.L. 104 Vols, comprising Journals of Parliament of L. C., and several works of a historical and literary character.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences.......... Proceedings. June 1867 to May 1868. Pamphlets.
W. J. Patterson, Esq..............Commercial Statistics of Canada. 1863-1869. 1 vol.
W. S. Perry, D. D................... Journal of Proceedings at the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. 1868. 1 vol.
    Do.   Do.............. Journal of the General Convention, 1862. 1 vol. pap.
Peter Redpath, Esq................. Russell's Modern System of Naval Architecture. 3 vols.

C

Provincial Government, Que.......Statutes of the Province of Quebec for 1869. 1 vol.
Do.   Do................. { Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works of the Province of Quebec, to Decr. 31, 1868. Eng. & French. 2 Pamphlets.
Do.   Do........ .... { Journals of the Legislative Assembly, P. Q. Session 1869. 1 vol.
Do.   Do..................Sessional Papers, 1869. Nos. 1-26 to vol. 1st. 1 vol.
Government of the Dominion of
              Canada. ....Statutes of Canada, 1869. Eng. & French, 2 vols,
Do.   Do......... ....Sessional Papers. No. 8 to vol 1st. 1867-68. 1 vol.
Delegates of the Clarendon Press }
    Oxford, Eng............... } Fowler's Elements of Inductive Logic. 1 vol.
Magistrates and Town Council of { Memorial of the Inauguration of Fountain Gardens, Paisley. Illus. 1 vol.
      Paisley...............
Mechanics' Institute................. { Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal. 1 vol.
Lords Commissioners of the Admi- }
      ralty............... } Greenwich Observations in the year 1867. 1 vol.
Geological Survey of Canada.........Geological Map of Canada.
University of Toronto....................Examination papers, 1869. 1 vol.
Royal Society of London.............Philosophical Transactions. Vol. 159. Part 1st.
Do.   Do................ { List of Fellows of the Royal Society, Nov. 30th. 1869. Pamphlets.
Do.   Do..... ....Proceedings. Nos. 109-115. 7 Pamphlets.
Do.   Do.....................Catalogue of Scientific Papers. Vol. 3d.
Norwegian University. Christiana...Norges Officielle Statistik. 21 Pamphlets.
Do.   Do................... { Thomas Saga Erkibyskups. 1 vol. Calendar of the Royal Norwegian University for 1868. Pam.
Do.   Do................... { Materials for the history of the symbol of baptism. Pamphlets.
Do.   Do................... Miscellaneous Publications. 7 Pam.
Government of the Dominion of { Journals of the House of Commons of Canada. Session 1869. 1 vol.
      Canada.........
Do.   Do................Journals of the Senate of Canada, 1869. 1 vol.
Messrs. MacMillan & Co............ { Harcourt & Madan's Exercises in Practical Chemistry.
Miss Gale, Montreal.....................Dictionnaire des Sciences. 35 vols. folio.

2. *To the Museum.*

Wm. Molson Esq................................Casts of two Egyptian Inscriptions.
Dr. J. Baker Edwards....................Photographs of *Trichina*.
R. E. C. Stears, Esq. Boston........... .Specimens of Shells from Florida & of Minerals from the Western States.
Prof. G. S. Newberry, M. D. New }
        York........, } Specimens of Metallic Ores and Fossils.
P. Redpath, Esq..............................Stalactite from the cave of Matawsas, Cuba.
G. DuBerger, Esq., Murray Bay...... { Specimens of Starfish and *Alezonium* from Labrador.
Dr. W. G. Anderson, Quebec.............Copper Ores from Harvey Hill Mine.
H. McKay, Esq...............................Specimem of Copper Nickel from Newfoundland.
P. Redpath, Esq..............................Trunk of Royal Palm from Cuba.
C. Gibb, Esq., B. A.............................Fish from Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.
Mr. D. Nighswander...........................Specimen of*Astrophigton* from Cape Breton.
                                      Antlers of Wapiti, from Peat near Kingston.
A. R. C. Selwyn, Esq. F. G. S.............Jaw of *Diprotodon*, from Australia.

Faculty of Medicine.

The Principal (ex-officio).

Professors,---CAMPBELL.
FRASER.
SCOTT.
WRIGHT.
HOWARD.
McCALLUM.
CRAIK.
FENWICK.
DRAKE.

Dean of the Faculty,—G. W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D.
Registrar,—R. CRAIK, M.D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—DR. FULLER.
Lecturer on Practical Chemistry.--DR. GIRDWOOD.
Matriculation Examiner of the Faculty,—Professor H. ASPINWALL HOWE, LL.D.

The thirty-eighth Session of the Medical Faculty of McGill University will be opened on Monday, 3rd October, 1870, with a general Introductory Lecture, at 11 A.M. The regular Lectures will commence on Tuesday the 4th Oct., at the hours specified in the time table, and be continued during the six months following.

The class-tickets for the various courses are accepted as qualifying candidates for examination before the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain and Ireland, and also before the Medical Boards of the Army and Navy.

To meet the circumstances of General Practitioners in British North America, where there is no division of the profession into Physicians and Surgeons exclusively, the degree awarded upon graduation is that of "Doctor of Medicine and Master in Surgery." This designation is also appropriate, as it agrees with the general nature and character of the previous curriculum demanded of the candidates for this double rank, as is fully specified hereafter. The degree is received by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

To intending students desirous of information upon the best manner of pursuing their studies, the following suggestions are made by the Faculty :—

(1) Exclusively of general education, professional reading for some

time previously to matriculation is advised as a preparation, whereby familiarity with technical terms will be gained, and an insight obtained into the subjects to be brought under notice during lectures.

(2) The student is advised to pass the Matriculation Examination in March so that his four years of pupilage may expire at the close of a winter session. A certificate of having passed such examination before the examiners appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario will be accepted by this University.

(3) While the University regulations permit a student to graduate after three years attendance upon lectures, provided he furnish proof that he has studied one year in addition with a private practitioner, yet he is recommended to devote four sessions to systematic instruction, as less time is scarcely sufficient in which to acquire a fair knowledge of the many subjects which compose the curriculum.

(4) Attention is recommended to be given during the First Session to the primary branches only; during the Second Session an increase is proper, and two of the final courses may be profitably conjoined with such of the antecedent as are required; while during the remaining period further advance is to be made by completing the curriculum required of the candidate for graduation. Clinical courses should not be taken out during the first Session.

(5) As daily bedside-instruction is almost essential to the student of medicine, the undergraduate is earnestly advised to spend at least the last two summers in availing himself of the opportunities afforded by the large hospitals—general and lying-in—of our city;—in which, moreover, dresserships should be obtained.

Enregistration is necessary every Session: it is required upon entrance, or as soon afterwards as possible, and always before any class-tickets are procured. The time fixed for closing the Register is annually on the fifteenth of November. Class-tickets are payable in advance, and if not taken out within the prescribed period of the current session, will not be granted after its expiration.

The ample and varied means which are placed at the disposal of the student by this school, together with the large hospitals in connection with it, are briefly referred to in the following pages.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

1. ANATOMY.—[Prof. Scott]—The fresh subject is chiefly employed in

the illustrations of the Lectures in this branch, aided, however, by dried preparations, wax models, plates, &c. full size of life.

The dissecting Room which is large and well ventilated and supplied with every convenience, is under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy, aided by the Demonstrator. It is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p m., and is lighted with gas.

2. CHEMISTRY.—[Prof.Craik]—Inorganic Chemistry is fully treated ; and a large portion of the course is devoted to Organic Chemistry and its relation to Physiology. The branches of Physics bearing upon or connected with Chemistry also engage the attention of the class. For experimental illustration, abundant apparatus is possessed by the Professor, among which may be enumerated, a powerful Air Pump—Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope—Polariscope—extensive series of Crystal Models—Electrical and Galvanic apparatus, Steam-engine, &c., &c.

3. MATERIA MEDICA.—[Prof. Wright]—This course is illustrated from a cabinet of Pharmacological objects ; by plates of Medicinal Plants [Wagner, Roque, Stevenson and Churchill] ; by dried specimens ; by carefully prepared Microscopical objects, &c., &c. Analytical experiments with the ordinary re-agents are also shown ; and diagrams with other illustrations, are used. *

4. INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.—[Prof. Fraser]—In this course are comprised *Histology, General Pathology, and General Therapeutics.* The minute Structure and composition of the various Organs, and the Fluids and Tissues of the body in health and disease, are explained and illustrated by Microscopic Preparations, and by Plates and Preparations from the Museum.

5. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—[Prof. Howard]—The extensive series of plates contained in the Library (Lebert, Cruveilhier, Carswell, Hope, Alibert, Willan, Bateman, &c., &c.) will be employed ; also Morbid preparations and models of diseased parts.

6. SURGERY.—[Prof. Campbell]—Divided into Principles and Practice, including Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, exhibited on the subject. The various surgical instruments and apparatus exhibited, and their uses and applications explained and practically illustrated.

7. MIDWIFERY.—[Prof. McCallum]—Including diseases of females

*The Professor's herbarium has been enriched with a number of beautifully prepared specimens of medicinal plants indigenous to the Ottawa country,—the gift of Dr. Sidney P. Cooke, Ottawa, formerly a member of the class, by whom they were collected and mounted.

and infants, illustrated by a series of drawings on a large scale; by humid preparations; by models in wax; and by the use of the artificial Pelvis.

8. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—[Prof. Fenwick]—Includes Toxicology—the modes of testing for poisons are exhibited, and post-mortem appearances illustrated by plates—Insanity, Public Hygiene, and Medical Police are touched upon.

9. CLINICAL MEDICINE.—[Prof. Drake]—Taught by lectures and at the bedside—Physical Diagnosis taught practically, and each pupil invited to take part in it. Examinations of the urine, chemically and microscopically explained and illustrated.

10. CLINICAL SURGERY.—[Prof. Fenwick]—Taught in similar manner. For both these classes ample material is afforded by the cases at the Montreal General Hospital.

11. BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.—[Prof. Dawson]—In addition to the above classes, Students are required to attend one course of Botany, on which subject separate Lectures are delivered to Medical Students. Medical Students will also have access to the Lectures in Zoology in the Faculty of Arts. (For details see announcement of the Faculty of Arts.)

Prizes will be awarded at the end of each Session, to Students in Botany of the class of the previous Session, for the best *Named Collections* illustrative of the Flora of Canada. The collections, or duplicates of them, to remain in the College Museum.

12. PRACTICALCHEMISTRY.—[Dr.Girdwood.]—Thorough instruction is given in the different departments of Practical Chemistry, under the personal supervision of the Lecturer; and the course includes blow-pipe manipulations, qualitative and quantitive analysis; toxicological investigations, &c:, &c.

SUMMER COURSE OF CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

With the view of rendering Clinical teaching more than ever a characteristic feature of the course of instruction given at this school, the Faculty will inaugurate this year a special course of Clinical instruction during the summer months, to which all Matriculated Students will be admitted without charge. This course will commence on the 4th July, and terminate on the 23rd Sept., and will consist of a daily out-door clinic conducted on alternate days, during the first six weeks by Professors Howard and McCallum, and during the last six by Professors Fenwick and

Drake ; Professors Howard and Fenwick—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ; Professors McCallum and Drake—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. In addition to the above, daily bedside instruction will be given during the same months, in the wards of the General Hospital by the attending Physicians, Professors Wright and McCallum.

The above course of Clinical instruction does not form a necessary part of the curriculum, but has been established to allow the student facilities for acquiring practical knowledge of disease, when his time is not otherwise occupied in attendance upon lectures.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library contains upwards of 4,000 volumes, including the most useful books of reference, as well as the most elementary ones : the works of the older authors as well as the most recent. It is open to the Students without charge, under necessary regulations for the care of the books. The Museum contains a large number of preparations, chiefly Pathological ; also, wax and papier-maché models.

HOSPITALS.

The Montreal General Hospital is visited every day by the attending medical officers, most of whom are Professors of the University. In addition to the in-door patients a large number of out-door patients, including a considerable proportion of children, are treated before the student and will afford materials for the special course of clinical instruction to be given this year. The shipping contributes a great many examples of accidents and surgical cases. The fee for a six months' ticket is Six Dollars ; for perpetual, Sixteen Dollars.

The Operating Room (used also for a lecture room) is so constructed as to suit the convenience of the students in obtaining a good view of the operations.

The University Lying-in Hospital is under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery. Students who have already attended one course of his lectures, are furnished with cases in rotation. The fee for a Six months' ticket is Five Dollars.

PAST SESSION.

The total number of Students in the past Session was 140 :—of these there were from Quebec, 62 ; Ontario, 65 ; Newfoundland, 2 ; Nova Scotia, 3 ; New Brunswick, 1 ; Prince Edward Island, 1 ; United States, 5 : England, 1.

The number of Students who passed their Primary Examination, which includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology, was 35, alphabetically arranged as follows:—

Alexander, Robert A.	Stoney Creek, O.
Beaudry, Lewis H.	St. Pie, Q.;
Brissett, Henry R.	Chambly, Q.
Burland, Wm. B.	Montreal, Q.
Campbell, John M.	Montreal, Q.
Cattanach, Andrew J.	Fergus, O.
Cherry, James	York Mills, O.
Clarke, Wallace	Montreal, Q.
D'Avignon, Fredk. J.	St. Mathias, Q.
Duncan, Gideon M.	Bathurst, N.B.
Duncan, John	Port Dover, O.
Freeman, Charles McK.	Milton, N. S.
Fuller, Hiram L.	Sweetsburg, Q.
Gardner, Matthew	Hespeler, O.
Hunt, Lewis G.	Halifax, N. S.
Johnston, Thomas G.	Sarnia, O.
Latour, Andre	Lachine, Q.
Locke, Charles F. A.	Barrie, O.
Major, George W.	Montreal, Q.
Mathieson, John H.	Embro, O.
McConkey, Thomas C.	Barrie, O.
McDonald, John A.	Metcalf, O.
Mitchell, Frederick H.	London, O.
Nelson, W. D. E.	Montreal, Q.
Pegg, Austin J.	Simcoe, O.
Rattray, Charles J.	Cornwall, O.
Reed, Thomas D.	Montreal, Q.
Reid, John A.	St. Johns, N. F.
Robinson, Wesley	Markham, O.
Ross, Henry J.	Embro, O.
Ross, Willam G.	London, O.
Taylor, Sullivan A.	Lennoxville, Q.
Warren, Frank	Whitby, O.
Webb, James T. S.	Montreal, Q.
Wright, Henry P.	Ottawa, O.

The following are names of Students presented for the Degree of M. D., C. M., their residences, and the subjects of their Theses:—

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	THESES.
BACKHOUSE, JOHN B.	Simcoe, O.	Clinical Reports 1869-70.
BAIRD, JAMES	Fitzroy Harbor, O.	Typhoid Fever.
BARCLAY, GEORGE E.	London, O.	Small Pox.
BERGERON, JOSEPH.	St. Marie, Q.	Aneurism.
BUCKLEY, WILLIAM P.	Prescott, O.	Chloroform.
CLARKE, OCTAVIUS H. E.	Montreal,	Enteric Fever.
CLARK, RICHARD H.	Trafalgar, O.	Acute croupous Pneumonia.
CLUNESS, DANIEL	E. Williams, O.	Talipes Varus.
COMEAU, JOHN B.	River David, Q.	Pleurisy.
COWLEY, THOMAS McJ.,	Ottawa, O.	Asiatic Cholera.
DUNSMORE, JOHN M.	Mitchell, O.	Camphor, antiseptic properties of.
FULLER, HIRAM L.	Compton, Q.	Syphilis.
HENDERSON, ALEX. A.	Fitzroy Harbor, O.	Typhoid Fever.
HOWITT, WILLIAM H.	Montreal, Q.	Delirium Tremens,
LOUX, WILLIAM	Ottawa, O.	Puerperal Convulsions.
LOVETT, WILLIAM	Ancaster, O.	Peritonitis.
MACNAB, FRANCIS A. L.	Ottawa, O.	Cholera Infantum.
MATHIESON, NEIL	Embro,	Valvular Disease with Hypertrophy of the Heart.
McEWEN, FINDLAY	Ashton, O.	Acute Articular Rheumatism.
McINTOSH, DONALD J.	Vankleek Hill, O.	Constipation.
MILLER, ROBERT	Galt, O.	Sulphur.
PERRIGO, JAMES, M. A.	Montreal, Q.	Morbus Coxarius.
ROONEY, ROBERT F.	Compton, Q.	Scarlatina.
SEAGAR, FRANCIS R.	Sarnia, O.	Diphtheria.
SMITH, NORMAN A.	Frelighsburgh, Q.	Treatment of Disease.
SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM	Montreal, Q.	Albuminosis.
TAYLOR, SULLIVAN A.	Lennoxville, Q.	Syphilis
WHYTE, JOSEPH A.	Charleston, U. S.	Laryngo-Tracheitis.
YOUKER, WILLIAM	Belleville, O.	Diabetes

PRIZES.

The Medical Faculty Prizes consists first of the Holmes Gold Medal, founded by the Faculty in Honour of their late Dean, and two prizes in Books for the best Primary and best Final Graduation Examination.

THE HOLMES MEDAL, was gained by ALEXANDER A. HENDERSON, of Fitzroy Harbor.

THE PRIZE FOR THE BEST EXAMINATION in the Final Branches was awarded to OCTAVIUS H. E. CLARKE, of Montreal, and in the Primary Branches to JOHN H. MATHIESON, of Embro,

The Gentlemen whose Theses and Examinations were considered sufficiently meritorious to entitle them to compete for the Medal, were Messrs. O. H. E. Clarke, Sutherland, Backhouse, Youker, Perrigo, R. A. Clarke, Comeau & Dunsmore.

The Gentlemen who passed the best Examinations in the Primary Branches, were Messrs. Mathieson, Cattanach, Locke, W. Clarke, Ross, Johnston, Major. The names in the above Lists are in order of merit.

IN PRACTICAL ANATOMY—DEMONSTRATOR'S PRIZES.

Senior Class.—1st Prize—George A. Stark.

Junior Class.—   "   William E. Waugh.

Students who deserve Honourable Mention in Practical Anatomy :—*Senior Class.*—Marceau, Howard, Cram.—*Junior Class.*—Hils, Copeland, St. John.

CLINICAL MEDICINE Professor's Prize :—John B. Backhouse.

CERTIFICATES for best Clinical Reports :—Messrs. Backhouse, Comeau, Baird and Cowley.

PRIZES given by Sir Duncan Gibb, M. A., M. D., of London, England :—Alexander A. Henderson, Octavius H. E Clarke.

PRIZE IN BOTANY :—T. Kelly.

PRIZE IN ZOOLOGY :—Francis J. Shepherd.

PRIZE FOR COLLECTION OF PLANTS :—Gideon Duncan.

PRIZE IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY :—John M. Dunsmore.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

§ 1. *Courses of Lectures, Fees, &c.*

1st. Each Professor shall deliver at least five Lectures during the week, except in the classes of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, in which only two Lectures shall be required ; and in that of Medical Jurisprudence, if extended through six months, in which case three Lectures a week will suffice.

2nd. Each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration.

3rd. Every Professor shall occasionally examine his class upon the subjects treated of in his preceding Lectures ; and every such examination shall be considered a Lecture.

4th. A roll of the names of the Students attending each class shall be called from time to time.

5th. All tickets which have not a Certificate of attendance attached, shall be rejected when presented as testimonials previous to examination, unless the omission shall be satisfactorily accounted for.

6th. The Fee for each class shall be $12, with the following exceptions ; for that of Medical Jurisprudence, $10 ; For those of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, $6 each, for Botany and Zoology, $5. The class-fees are payable in advance.

7th. Any Student, after having paid the Fees, and attended two courses of any class, shall be entitled to a perpetual ticket for that class.

8th. The courses of all the Classes, except those of Clinical Medicine, Clinical

Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, shall be of six months' duration ; the classes of Clinical Medicine and of Clinical Surgery, of three months' duration ; and Medical Jurisprudence, three months, in which case Five Lectures a week shall be given ; or of six months' duration, in which case only three Lectures a week shall be required.

9. The courses shall commence on the first Monday in October, and with the exception of a vacation at Christmas, shall continue to the end of March.

10th. The Matriculation Examination shall be that recommended by the Council for Medical Education and Registration of Great Britain. Examinations, in conformity therewith, will be held the first Saturday in October and the last Saturday in March of each year. Applications may be made to the Registrar of Faculty till the evening of the previous day. The requirements of the standard for matriculation are :—" Compulsory—English Language, including grammar and composition ; " Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions ; Algebra, including simple equa- " tions ; Geometry, first two books of Euclid ; Latin translation and grammar ; and one " of the following optional subjects;—Greek, French, German, Natural Philosophy, " including mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics."

Graduates in Arts of recognized Universities are not required to submit to the Matriculation Examination.

§ 2. *Qualifications and Studies of Students and Candidates for the Medical Degree.*

1st. All Students desirous of attending the Medical Lectures, shall at the commencement of each Session, enrol their names and residences in the Register of the Medical Faculty, and procure from the Registrar a ticket of Enregistration for which each Student shall pay a fee of $2.

2nd. The said Register shall be closed on the 15th day of November, in each year, and no tickets obtained from any of the Professors shall be received without previous enregistration.

3rd. No one shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, who shall not either :—1st, have attended Lectures for a period of at least four sessions in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved of by this University ; or 2ndly, have studied Medicine, during at least four years, and during that time have attended Lectures for a period of at least three Sessions, either in this University or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved of by this University.

4th. Candidates for the final Examination shall furnish Testimonials of attendance on the following branches of Medical Education, viz :—

Anatomy,
Chemistry,
Materia Medica and Pharmacy,
Institutes of Medicine
Principles and Practice of Surgery,
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,
Theory and Practice of Medicine,
Clinical Medicine,
Clinical Surgery,
Practical Anatomy,

Of which two Courses will be required, each of six months' duration.

Medical Jurisprudence,			*Of which one Course will be re-*
Botany and Zoology,		}	*quired, of three months dura-*
Practical Chemistry, *			*tion.*

Provided, however, that Testimonials equivalent to, though not precisely the same as those above stated may be presented and accepted.

5th The Candidate must give proof by ticket of having attended during twelve months the practice of the Montreal General Hospital, or that of some other Hospital, approved of by the University.

6th. He must also give proof by ticket of having attended for at least six months the practice of the University or other Lying-in Hospital approved of by this University, and of having attended at least six cases of accouchment.

7th. No one shall be permitted to become a Candidate for examination who shall not have attended at least One Session of this University, and during that Session one full Course of all the branches included in its curriculum.

8th. Courses of less length than the above will only be recived for the time over which they have extended.

9th. Every Candidate for the Degree must on or before the Fifteenth of February, present to the Dean of the Medical Faculty testimonials of his qualifications, entitling him to an examination, and also a Thesis or Inaugural Dissertation, written by himself, on some subject connected with Medical or Surgical Science, in the Latin, English, or French Language. He must at the same time deliver to the Dean of the Faculty the following Certificate: —

MONTREAL,———18—

I the undersigned, being desirous of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years, or (if the case be otherwise,) that I shall have attained the age of twenty-one years before the next graduation day, and that I am not (or, shall not be at that time) under articles as a pupil or apprentice to any Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary.   [Signed,]   A.B.

10th. The trials to be undergone by the candidate shall be :—

[1] The private examination of his Thesis as evidence both of Medical and general acquirement, followed [if approved] by its public defence.

[2] A general examination on all the branches of Medical and Surgical Science, oral, and by written papers.

[3] The Clinical Professors shall conduct the examinations of members of their classes at the bedside, submitting to them cases for diagnosis and treatment in the wards of the Hospital ; they shall also in estimating the standing of members of their classes,and the number of marks to be awarded, take into account the regularity of their attendance and the diligence and care they evince in reporting cases.

These examinations will be divided into Primary and Final, the former comprehending the branches of Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology ; the latter, those of the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence. It will be optional with the student to present himself for the Primary Examination at the end of the Third Session, or the Third Year.

* In the case of all Students who have not already (April 1870) passed the Primary Examination.

The Holmes Gold Medal will be awarded to the Student of the Graduating class, who having passed a satisfactory examination in all the subjects of the Primary and Final examinations, and whose thesis having been approved by the Faculty, shall take the highest marks in the aggregate of the subjects of both Examinations, and for his Thesis.

11.   The following Oath or affirmation, will be exacted from the Candidate before receiving his Degree.

SPONSIO ACADEMICA.

In Facultate Medicinæ Universitatis McGill.

Ego, A————B———— ; Doctoratus in Arte Medica titulo jam donandus, Sancto coram Deo cordium scrutatore, spondeo, me in omnibus grati animi officiis, erga hanc Universitatem ad extremum vitæ halitum, perseveraturum, tum porro artem medicam, caute, caste et probe exercitaturum ; et quoad in me est, omnia ad ægrotorum corporum salutem conducentia, cum fide procuraturum ; quæ denique, inter medendum, visa vel audita silere conveniat, non sine gravi causa vulgaturum. Ita præsens mihi spondenti adsit Numen.

12. The Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall be twenty dollars, to be paid by the successful candidate immediately after examination, together with a Registration Fee of one dollar.

13. The money arising from the Fees of Graduation, as well as those of Enregistration, shall be applied to the enlargement of the Medical Library and Museum, and to defraying their expenses.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED TO STUDENTS.

ANATOMY,—Gray, Wilson, Ellis, Dublin Dissector, Sharpey and Quain.

CHEMISTRY.—Fownes, Miller, Roscoe.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Pereira's Manual by Farre, Bentley and Warrington.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, *Physiology*.—Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy. Carpenter, Dalton or Dunglison's Principles of Human Physiology. Kirke and Paget's Manual. *Pathology*,—Williams' Principles of Medicine, Chomel's General Pathology, Jones and Sieveking's or Gross' Pathological Anatomy.

SURGERY.—Holmes' Surgery, Miller's do, Gross' do, Erichsen's do, Druitt's do.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Aitken, Wood, Watson, Barlow, and Flint.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Orfila Medicine Legal, Taylor's Jurisprudence, Guy's Forensic Medicine.

MIDWIFERY.—Churchill, Ramsbotham, Cazeux.

N.B.—Boarding may be obtained at from Twelve to Sixteen Dollars per month.

Lectures in Medicine.—Session 1870-1871.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	S.turday.	
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, -	9	9	9	9	9		A.M.
SURGERY, - - - - -	10	10	10	10	10		A.M.
MIDWIFERY, - - - -	11	11	11	11	11		A.M.
HOSPITAL, - - - - -	12	12	12	12	12	12	NOON.
CLINICAL LECTURES, - -			12			12	NOON.
ANATOMY, - - - - -	1 2	2	1 2	1 2	1 2		
MATERIA MEDICA, - - -	3	3	3	3	3		
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, - -	4	4	4	4	4		P.M.
BOTANY & ZOOLOGY, - -	4		4		4		
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,	5		5		5		
CHEMISTRY, - - - -	7	7	7	7	7		

Faculty of Law.

The Principal (ex officio).
Professors—BADGELEY.
ABBOTT.
TORRANCE.
LAFRENAYE.
LAFLAMME.
CARTER.
Lecturers—TRENHOLME.
WURTELE.

Dean of the Faculty,—Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q.C., D.C.L.
Secretary of the Faculty,---Prof. P. R. LAFRENAYE, B.C.L.

The Classes in Law will commence on Tuesday the Fourth of October, 1870, and will extend to March 30th, 1871.

The several courses of Lectures in the Faculty of Law comprise every branch of Legal Study.

The Educational Officers of the Faculty have felt that the Law of this Province, though in many of its details purely local, retains as its leading characteristics, the noble and imposing features of the Civil Law, and that the principles established in the Roman Jurisprudence, still form the groundwork of many of its departments. The Lectures, therefore, though prepared with especial reference to the Law of Quebec, have been, as far as consistent with their primary object, divested of any purely sectional character, and are made to inculcate such comprehensive principles, as form, to a great extent, the basis of every system of jurisprudence.

It is considered that this system will afford to students of the Laws of Quebec, a better foundation for their subsequent studies, and tend to give them a more extended and comprehensive grasp of legal subjects, than a course of instruction conducted solely with reference to local law ; while it is hoped, in view of the increased importance which the study of Roman Law is everywhere assuming, that the advantages offered, and the mode of education adopted by this Faculty, will open to it an extensive field of usefulness.

The promulgation of the Civil Code of Lower Canada marks an important epoch in the history of the laws of the now Province of Quebec.

It is the intention of the Professors, so far as practicable, to explain to the Students, the more important articles of this Code (2615 in number) in the complete course of study as indicated below.

The promulgation of the Code of Civil Procedure, marks another important epoch in the history of our laws. Attention will be specially drawn to its provisions in this course.

The enactment of these Codes of law, it is believed, will lighten much the labours of professors and students, who need no longer view the study of the profession as a vast and ill-digested whole, wanting coherency and certainty. On the contrary, the study of the texts will afford a good stand-point from which the subtle questions of jurisprudence will be the most easily and satisfactorily discussed and finally settled.

The Faculty congratulate the students that their entry into a noble but arduous profession will be much facilitated by the conspicuous land-marks planted by the new Codes; and while intense study and application will still be demanded from the true lover of his vocation, the future of the young jurisconsult of the Province of Quebec may be regarded as opening under the happiest auspices.

The complete course of study in this Faculty extends over three years; but it may be shortened to two years, when the student matriculates in the third year of his indentures.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

On Public and Constitutional Law.............................. Professor CARTER.
On Obligations, Civil Code, Art. 982-1203...... .... Professor ABBOTT.
On the Roman Law.—Institutes of Justinian, B. 1 and 2. Professor TORRANCE.
On Sale, Civil Code, Art. 1472-1595.
    Exchange, Civil Code, Art. 1596-1599.
    Lease and Hire, Civil Code, Art. 1600-1700.   } Professor LAFRENAYE.
    Privileges and Hypotheques, Civil Code, Art.1950-2081. |
    Registration of real rights, Civil Code, Art. 2082-2182. |
On Preliminary Title, Civil Code, Art. 1-17.
    Persons, &c., Civil Code, Art. 18-78.
    Domicile, Civil Code, Art. 79-88.
    Absentee, Civil Code, Art. 86-114.   Professor LAFLAMME.
    Marriage, &c., Civil Code, Art. 115-217.
    Filiation, &c., Civil Code, Art. 218-351.
    Corporation, Civil Code, Art. 352-373.

SECOND YEAR.

On Criminal Law.................. .... Professor CARTER.
On Partnership, Civil Code, Art. 1830-1900.   }
    Bills of Exchange, Civil Code, Art. 2278-2354. } .... Professor ABBOTT.
    Merchant Shipping, Civil Code, Art. 2355-2466. }

On the Roman Law.—Institutes of Justinian, B. 3 and 4.   Professor TORRANCE.

On Mandate, Civil Code, Art. 1701-1761.
   Loan, Civil Code, Art. 1762-1793.
   Deposit, Civil Code, Art. 1794-1829.
   Life Rents, Civil Code, Art. 1901-1917.   .... Professor LAFRENAYE.
   Transaction, &c., Civil Code, Art. 1918-1928.
   Suretyship, &c., Civil Code, 1829-1979.

On the distinction of Things, &c., Civil Code, Art. 374-142. } Professor LAFLAMME.
   Usufruct, Civil Code, Art. 443-498.

   Real Servitudes, &c., Civil Code, Art. 499-582.

THIRD YEAR.

On Criminal Law..Professor Carter.

On Affreightment, Civil Code, Art. 2407-2460.
   The Carriage of Persons, Civil Code, Art. 2461-2467.
   Insurance, Civil Code, Art. 2468-2593. } Professor ABBOTT.
   Bottomry and Respondentia, Civil Code, Art. 2594-2612.

On Gifts *inter vivos* and by Will, Civil Code, Art. 754-981.
   Evidence, Civil Code, Art. 1203-1256. } Professor TORRANCE.

On Code of Civil Procedure :
   Prescription, Civil Code, Art. 2183-2370.
   Imprisonment in Civil Cases, Civil Code, Art. 2271-2277. } Professor LAFRENAYE.
   Final Provisions, Civil Code, Art. 2613-2615.

On the Acquisition and Exercise of Rights of Property,
Civil Code, Art.583-595. Successions, Civil Code, Art. 596-753. } Professor LAFLAMME.
Marriage,Covenants and Dower,Civil Code,Art. 1257-1471.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

1. Any person desirous of becoming a Matriculated Student, shall apply to the Dean of the Faculty for examination, and for entry in the Register of Matriculations, and shall procure tickets of Matriculation and of admission to the Lectures for each Session of the Course.

2. Candidates for Matriculation shall be examined in at least one Latin Classic and in English or French, the standard being such as may be determined by regulation of the Faculty, approved by the Corporation.

3. Students in law shall be known as of the First, Second, and Third Years, and shall be so graded by the Faculty. In each year, Students shall take the studies fixed for that year, and those only, unless by special permission of the Faculty.

4. The register of Matriculation shall be closed on the 15th November in each year, and return thereof shall be immediately made by the Dean to the Registrar of the University. Candidates applying thereafter may be admitted on a special examination to be determined by the Faculty, and if admitted, their names shall be returned in a supplementary list to the Registrar.

5. Persons desirous of entering as Occasional Students, shall apply to the Dean of the Faculty for admission as such Students, and shall obtain a ticket, or tickets, for the classes they desire to attend.

6. Students who have attended Collegiate courses of study in other Universities for

a number of terms or sessions, may be admitted on the production of certificates to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

7. All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct :—

(1) A Class book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted ; and the said Class-books shall be submitted to the Faculty at all the ordinary meetings during the Session.

(2) Punctual attendance on all the classes proper to his year, is required of each student. Professors will note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their lectures, and will omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, will be reported to the Dean of the Faculty, who may reprimand the student or report to the Faculty, as he may decide. While in the College building, or going to or from it students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the Class-rooms, or elsewhere in the building, will admonish the student and, if necessary, report him to the Dean.

(3) When students are reported to the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes or honours, suspend from classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.

(4) Any Student injuring the furniture or building, will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will, in addition, be subject to such penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

(5) The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty.

(6) All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty or of the University generally, shall be reported to the Principal, or, in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

8. At the end of every Session there shall be a general examination of all the Classes, under the Superintendence of the Professors, and of such other Examiners as may be appointed by the Corporation, which examination shall be conducted, as far as possible, by means of written or printed questions, answered by the students in writing, in the presence of the Examiners. The results shall be reported as early as possible to the Faculty, which shall decide the standing of the Students accordingly.

9. Each Professor shall deliver one Lecture in each week, to the Students of each year, and each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration ; but the Professors and Lecturers shall have the right from time to time to substitute an examination for any of such Lectures.

10. No Student shall be considered as having kept a Session in this Faculty, unless he shall have regularly attended at least three courses of Lectures, one of which courses shall be on the Civil Law ; nor unless at the end of such Session he shall have passed the Sessional Examination to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

11. The Faculty shall have the power, upon special and sufficient cause shown, to grant a dispensation to any Student from attendance on any particular Course or

Courses of Lectures, but no distinction shall, in consequence, be made between the Examinations of such Students, and those of the Students regularly attending Lectures.

12. The Final Examination for the Degree of B. C. L. shall be conducted in the same manner as the ordinary Sessional Examinations ; but the preparation of a Thesis, in Latin, French, or English, upon some subject previously approved by the Dean of the Faculty, shall form an essential part of every such Final Examination.

13. The Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal in the Faculty of Law shall be awarded to the Student who, being of the Graduating Class and having passed the Final Examination, shall have prepared a Thesis of sufficient merit in the estimation of the Faculty to entitle him to compete, and who shall take the highest marks in a special examination for the Medal, which examination shall in all cases include the subject of Roman Law.

14. The exercises required under the 3rd Art. of the 7th Chapter of the Statutes of this University, to entitle the Student to receive the Degree of B. C. L. in this Faculty, shall consist of Attendance upon Lectures and submission to Examinations as hereinbefore prescribed ; and no distinction in respect thereof shall be made between Students applying for their Degrees, whether their attendance upon Lectures shall have been for two or three years.

15. The Fees exigible in this Faculty shall be as follows :—

Matriculation Fee.........	$ 2 00
Sessional Fee by Ordinary Students........	15 00
Sessional Fee by Occasional or Partial Students, for each course	5 00
Graduation Fee, including Diploma.........	· 5 00

All of which Fees shall be paid in advance. But Students already on the Books of the University shall not be required to pay any Matriculation Fee ; and Students simultaneously attending lectures in the Faculty of Arts shall be received upon such terms as shall be fixed by that Faculty.

Applications for admission may be made to the Dean of the Faculty, or to the Secretary of the College.

LECTURES IN LAW.

SESSION 1870-1871.

STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

PROFESSOR ABBOTT	at 5 P. M., Monday.
" TORRANCE	" " Tuesday.
" LAFRENAYE	" " Wednesday.
" LAFLAMME	" " Friday.

STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

PROFESSOR LAFLAMME	at 5 P. M., Tuesday.
" TORRANCE	" " Wednesday.
" LAFRENAYE	" " Thursday.
" ABBOTT	" " Friday.

STUDENTS OF THE THIRD YEAB.

PROFESSOR	LAFRENAYE	at 5 P. M ,			Monday.
"	LAFLAMME	"	"		Tuesday.
"	CARTER	"	"		Wednesday.
"	TORRANCE	"	"		Thursday.
"	ABBOTT	"	"		Friday.

Every Student, on commencing his attendance, will be required to exhibit his Ticket of Admission.

Prizes, Honours and Standing.

Session, 1869-1870.

FACULTY OF LAW.

ELIZABETH TORRANCE MEDALLIST :—In special examination covering the whole course.
JOHN SPROTT ARCHIBALD.

Passed for the Degree of B. C. L.

(Arranged Alphabetically.)

ARCHIBALD, JOHN SPROTT.
DARBY, DANIEL.
FORAN, THOMAS P.
HARNETT, WILLIAM DE COURCY.
MERRY, JOHN WESLEY.
MONK, EDWARD CORNWALLIS.
WOOD, FRANC OGILVIE.

RANKING OF STUDENTS AS TO GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Third Year.

First, JOHN SPROTT ARCHIBALD, 1st in 4 classes, 2nd in 1 class.
Second, THOMAS P. FORAN, 1st in 1 class, 2nd in 3 classes.

Second Year.

First, DONALD McMASTER, 1st in 3 classes, 2nd in 1 class.
Second, JOHN CALDER, 1st in 2 classes, 2nd in 2 classes.

First Year.

First, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER, 1st in 3 classes, 2nd in 1 class.
Second, WILLIAM GUILD CRUIKSHANK, 1st in 1 class, 2nd in 1 class.
LEWIS WILLIAM POITRAS COUTLEE, 2nd in 3 classes.

Best Thesis.

EDWARD CORNWALLIS MONK.

COMMERCIAL LAW. PROFESSOR ABBOTT & Mr. JONATHAN S. C. WURTELE B. C. L.,
acting Lecturer upon Commercial Law.

First, JOHN SPROTT ARCHIBALD.
Second, JOHN WESLEY MERRY.

Second Year.

First, JOHN CALDER & DONALD McMASTER, equal.
Second, LEON FRANCOIS SARRASIN.

First Year.

First, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER.
Second, LEWIS WILLIAM POITRAS COUTLEE.

ROMAN LAW. (C. C. Gifts, Wills, Evidence.)—PROFESSOR TORRANCE and Mr. TREN-
HOLME, B. C. L., Lecturer upon Roman Law.

Third Year.

First, JOHN SPROTT ARCHIBALD.
Second, THOMAS P. FORAN.

Second Year.

First, DONALD McMASTER.
Second, MICHAEL L. S. LONERGAN and JOHN CALDER, equal.

First Year.

First, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER.
Second, LEWIS WILLIAM POITRAS COUTLEE and WILLIAM GUILD CRUIKSHANK, equal.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL PROCEDURE.—PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

Third Year.

First, JOHN SPROTT ARCHIBALD.
Second, THOMAS P. FORAN.

Second Year.

First, DONALD McMASTER.
Second, JOHN CALDER and MICHAEL L. S. LONERGAN, equal.

First Year.

First, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER.
Second, LEWIS WILLIAM POITRAS COUTLEE.

CUSTOMARY LAW AND LAW OF REAL ESTATE.---PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

Third Year.

First, JOHN SPROTT ARCHIBALD.
Second, THOMAS P. FORAN and JOHN WESLEY MERRY, equal.

Second Year.

First, JOHN CALDER.
Second, JOSEPH LOUIS CALIXTE ARCHAMBAULT and DONALD McMASTER, equal.

First Year.

First, WILLIAM GUILD CRUIKSHANK.
Second, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER.

CRIMINAL LAW.—PROFESSOR CARTER.

First, THOMAS P. FORAN.
Second, JOHN SPROTT ARCHIBALD.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

ALEXANDER A. HENDERSON, of Fitzroy Harbour, Ont., for Thesis and Special Examination in all the branches of Study.—HOLMES GOLD MEDAL. Gibb Prize in Clinical Surgery.

OCTAVIUS H. E. CLARKE, of Montreal, Prize for the best Examination in the Final Branches. Gibb Prize in Clinical Surgery.

JOHN H. MATHIESON, of Embro, Ont., Prize for best Examination in the Primary Branches.

GEORGE A. STARKE, Demonstrator's Prize in Practical Anatomy.

WILLIAM E. WAUGH, Demonstrator's Prize in Practical Anatomy, Junior Class.

T. KELLY, Prize in Botany.

F. D. SHEPHERD, Prize in Zoology.

GIDEON DUNCAN, Prize for Collection of Plants.

STUDENTS *whose Theses and Examinations were considered sufficiently meritorious to entitle them to compete for the Holmes Gold Medal* :—

O. H. E. CLARKE, SUTHERLAND , BACKHOUSE, YOUKER, PERRIGO, R. A. CLARKE, COMEAU, and DUNSMORE, equal.

STUDENTS *who deserve Honourable Mention in the Primary Examinations* :—
MATHIESON, CATTANACH, LOCKE, W. CLARKE, ROSS, JOHNSTON, MAJOR.

JOHN B. BACKHOUSE, PROFESSOR'S Prize in Clinical Medicine and
PROFESSOR'S Prize in Practical Chemistry.

STUDENTS *who deserve Honourable Mention in Practical Anatomy* (Senior class) :—MARCEAU, HOWARD, CRAM. (Junior Class) :—HILLS, COPELAND, ST. JOHN.

STUDENTS *who have passed in Natural History* :--

BOTANY.

Class First.--T. Kelly (Prize); B. W. Dunnet, D. A. Carmichael, J. B. McConnell, F. A. Locke, J. Stevenson W. W. Walkem.

Class Second.--J. D. A. McDonald, E. G. Kittson, D. O'Brien, Joseph Hils, W. E. Waugh, P. E. Richmond, O.C. Edwards, R.O. O'Brien, Z. Hebert, E. Aguiller, T. C. McConkey.

Class Third.--W. L. Copeland, T. F. Guest, W. F. Cochen, L. St. John, W. R. Nicol, G. Dubuc, H. R. Webster, D. O. A. Guire. C. Levesque, W. Ewing, W. B. Burland.

ZOOLOGY.

Class First.--F. D. Shepherd (Prize); W. F. Ward, G. W. Gernon, O. Walton, G. Hils.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

In Honours.

(Arranged Alphabetically.)

BLACKADER, ALEX. D., Brantford, Ont.
JOSEPH, MONTEFIORE, Quebec.
JOHNSTON, JAMES A., Onslow, N. S.
MORISON, DAVID W.
McINTOSH, JOHN, Montreal.
ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, Montreal.

B. A. Ordinary.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—HOLIDAY, CALEB STRONG,

Class III.—MAJOR, GEORGE W.

PASSED THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Class I.—HODGE, NAYLOR, ELLS, MAXWELL, CROTHERS, CROSS.

Class II.—TORRANCE (JOHN F.); WHILLANS, WALLACE, ALLWORTH, MUNRO (MURDOCH), CHRISTIE.

Class III.—CLARIS.

BACHELORS OF ARTS PROCEEDING TO THE DEGREE OF M. A.

BANCROFT, CHARLES.
HICKS, FRANCIS.
MORRISON, JOHN.
STEWART, COLIN CAMPBELL.
WILSON, JOHN.

HONOURS AND PRIZE LISTS.

Graduating Class

B. A. Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JOHNSTON, JAMES A.—First Rank Honours and *Prince of Wales Gold Medal.*

B. A. Honours in Natural Science.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.—First Rank Honours and *Logan Gold Medal.*
ALEXANDER D. BLACKADER.—First Rank Honours.
MONTEFIORE JOSEPH.—First Rank Honours.

B. A. Honours in English Language, Literature and History.

JOHN McINTOSH.—First Rank Honours and *Shakspere Gold Medal.*
DAVID W. MORISON.—First Rank Honours.

Fourth Year.

J. A. JOHNSTON.—Logan Prize of Twenty Dollars (Surplus of Logan Medal Fund) for best collection of Specimens in Zoology.

Third Year.

CLINE, JOHN D.—First Rank Honours and Prize in Classics; First Rank General Standing; Prize in Zoology.

CAMERON, JAMES.—First Rank Honours and Prize in Mathematical Physics; First Rank General Standing; Thomson Prize of Fifty Dollars in Natural Philosophy; Prize in Moral Philosophy.

TORRANCE, EDWARD F.—First Rank Honours in Classics.

DEY, WM. J.—First Rank General Standing; Thomson Prize of Fifty Dollars in Zoology.

KELLEY, FREDERICK.—Prize in Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric; Prize in German; Professor's Prize of Twenty Dollars in Botany for best collection of plants.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

CLINE, CAMERON, DEY, TORRANCE (E. F.), TUPPER, KELLEY, MUNRO. (G.)

Second Year.

HODGE, D. W. R. (St. Francis College).—First Rank General Standing; Prize in English Literature; Prize in French; Prize in Botany.

NAYLOR, WM. H. (Clarenceville Academy).—First Rank General Standing; Thomson Prize of Fifty Dollars in Classics.

ELLS, ROBERT W. (Acadia College, N. S).—First Rank General Standing; Thompson Prize of Fifty Dollars in Logic and Modern Languages; Prize in German.

MAXWELL, JOHN (Williamstown Grammar School).—First Rank General Standing.
CROTHERS, WILLIAM (Shefford Academy).—First Rank General Standing.
WHILLANS, ROBERT (Ottawa Grammar School).—Prize in Logic; Prize in Hebrew.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

HODGE, NAYLOR, ELLS, MAXWELL, CROTHERS, CROSS, TORRANCE (JOHN F.), WHILLANS, WALLACE, ALLWORTH, MUNRO (M.), CHRISTIE, CLARIS.

First Year.

TUNSTALL, SIMON J. (High School, Montreal).— First Rank Honours and Prize in Mathematics; First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; Thomson Prize of Fifty Dollars in English and Modern Languages; Prize in Logic; Prize in French; Prize in Chemistry.

MACDONNELL, RICHARD L.—(Lennoxville Grammar School).—Prize in Classics.
ROBERTSON, A. H.—Prize in English.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

TUNSTALL, ALLAN, MACDONNELL, HUNT, GIFFITH, ROBERTSON, BAYNES, REDDY, CLARKE.

Anne Molson Mathematical Prize. (Third Year.)
CAMERON, JAMES.

Governors' Scholarship. (Third Year.)
CLINE, JOHN D. (For one Year.)

Jane Redpath Exhibition. (Second Year.)
HODGE, DAVID W. R.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

GREEK.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Tunstall, MacDonnell, Hunt;—Griffith and Bartlett, equal. *Class II.*—Allan and Baynes, equal;—Walsh;—Reddy and Raynes, equal;—Molson and Moffat, equal. *Class III.*—Robertson, Fleet, Mitchell.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, Christie, Naylor, Maxwell, Wallace, Cross, Crothers;—Allworth, Ells and Munro (M.), equal. *Class II.*—Whillans, Torrance (J. F.). *Class III.*—Claris.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline, Torrance (E. F.), Cameron, McGregor, Tupper;—Dey and Kelley, equal. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Munro (Gustavus).

LATIN.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—MacDonnell, Tunstall, Hunt, Allan. *Class II.*—Baynes and Bartlett, equal;—Robertson, Walsh, Griffith;—Molson and Moffat, equal. *Class III.*—Patterson and Mitchell, equal; Raynes and Reddy, equal; Fleet.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, Cross, Maxwell;—Christie, Crothers and Naylor, equal. *Class II.*—Allworth;—Ells and Wallace, equal;—Munro (M.), Wales, Torrance (J. F.). *Class III.*—Whillans, Claris.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline, Cameron, Torrance (E. F.);—McGregor and Dey, equal; Kelley. *Class II.*—Tupper. *Class III.*—Munro (Gustavus).

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, LOGIC AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FOURTH YEAR—(*Psychology*).—*Class I.* Johnston. *Class II.* Major. *Class III.* None.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Morality*).—*Class I.*—Kelley, McGregor, Torrance (E. F.).—*Class II.* Cameron, Cline, Tupper.—*Class III.*—Dey, Munro (M.).

SECOND YEAR.—(*Logic*).—*Class I.*—Maxwell and Ells, equal; Crothers and Naylor, equal; Munro, Hodge, Wallace, Cross, Torrance (J. F.), Whillans. *Class II.*—Allworth, Wales, Claris. *Class III.*—Christie, Geddes.

FIRST YEAR.—(*English*).—*Class I.*—Griffith, MacDonnell, Tunstall, Mitchell, Robertson. *Class. II.*—Allan and Hunt, equal;—Patterson, Clarke, Baynes, Walsh. *Class III.*—Reddy, Molson, Moffat, Raynes.

FRENCH.

FOURTH YEAR.—*Class I.*—Robertson, Joseph. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, Crothers. *Class II.*—Christie and Ells, equal; Maxwell, Naylor, Torrance (J. F.), Allworth. *Class III.*—Munro (G.), Wales.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Tunstall, Hunt. *Class II.*—Hutchinson, Robertson, Mitchell, MacDonnell, Bartlett. *Class III.*—Baynes, Molson;—Allan and Walsh, equal;—Moffat.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR.—(Advanced Course)—*Class I.*—Kelley.

SECOND YEAR.—(Ordinary Course)—*Class I.*—Ells.

FIRST YEAR.—(Ordinary Course)—*Class I.*—Hunt.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Hutchinson and MacAlister, equal ; Nighswander, Clarke, D. McLennan, Cochrane.

MIDDLE CLASS.—Whillans, Naylor, Cross, Claris.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.—(*Mathematical Physics*)—*Class I.*—None.—*Class II.*—Joseph, Major. *Class III.*—Johnston.

FOURTH YEAR.—(*Experimental Physics*)—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Blackader, Robertson, Major, Morison.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Mathematical Physics*)—*Class I.*—Cline, Dey, Cameron. *Class II.*—Tupper. *Class III.*—Torrance (Ed. F.), McGregor, Munro (G.), Kelley.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Experimental Physics*)—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Cline, Dey. Cameron, Tupper. *Class III.*—Munro (G.), Kelley, Torrance (E. F.).

SECOND YEAR.—(*Pure Mathematics*)—*Class I.*—Hodge, Whillans, Naylor, Torrance (J. F.). *Class II.*—Cross, Crothers, Allworth, Maxwell, Wales. *Class III.*—Munro (M.) ; Ells and Wallace, equal; Christie.

FIRST YEAR.—(*Pure Mathematics*)—*Class I.*—Tunstall. *Class II.*—Walsh, Baynes, Allan, McDonnell. *Class III.*—Hunt, Moffat, Griffith, Raynes, Reddy, Robertson (A. H.), Patterson, Mutch.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION, FOURTH YEAR.—(*Experimental Physics*) *Class I.*—McIntosh.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

FOURTH YEAR.—(*Geology*)—*Class I.*—Blackader, Robertson, Joseph. *Class II.*—Morrison. *Class III.*—Balch.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Zoology*)—*Class I.*—Cline, Dey, McGregor. *Class II.*—Torrance (E. F.). Kelley, Cameron, Tupper, Munro (G.). *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Botany*)—*Class I.*—Maxwell, Cross, Hodge, Ells, Christie, Wallace, Wales. *Class II.*—Naylor, Crothers, Nighswander, Allworth, Munro (M.). *Class III.*—Torrance (J. F.), Whillans, Balch, Claris, Geddes.

FIRST YEAR.—(*Chemistry*)—*Class I.*—Tunstall, Hunt, Allan, MacDonnell. *Class II.*—Robertson, Griffith, Baynes, Walsh, Molson. *Class III.*—Fleet, Patterson, Reddy, Clarke, Mitchell, Raynes, Moffat.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

B. A. ORDINARY (LATIN). *Class I.*—Holiday. *Class II.*—Major. *Class III.*—None.
  " " (HISTORY). *Class I.*—McIntosh, Holiday.

GREEK.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline (Prize) ; Torrance (Ed. F.), Cameron, Dey ; Kelly and McGregor, equal ; Tupper. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Munro (Gus.).

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, Naylor (Thomson prize in Classics) ; Wallace, Crothers, Maxwell, Torrance (Jno. Fraser). *Class II.*—Ells ; Allworth Cross and Munro (Murdoch), equal ; Christie, Whillans. *Class III.*—McLeod, Claris.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Tunstall (prize) ; MacDonnell, Hunt, Allan. *Class II.*—Griffith, Robertson, Baynes. *Class III.*—Mutch, Reddy, Moffat, Molson, Clarke, Walsh.

LATIN.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Cline (prize) ; Cameron, Torrance (Ed. F.), Dey, Kelley. *Class II.*—McGregor and Tupper, equal ; Munro (Gus.). *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, Naylor, Maxwell, Crothers, Cross, Torrance (J. F.), Ells, Christie, Wallace, Allworth. *Class II.*—Munro (Murdoch), Whillans, Wales. *Class III.*—McLeod, Claris.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—MacDonnell (prize) ; Tunstall, Hunt, Allan. *Class II.*—Griffith, Baynes. *Class III.*—Molson, Reddy, Robertson, Walsh, Mutch, Fleet, Clarke, Moffat.

FIRST YEAR.—(HISTORY).—Hunt ; MacDonnell and Tunstall, equal ; Griffith, Robertson. *Class II.*—Baynes, Allan, Reddy. *Class III.*—Fleet and Molson, equal ; Walsh, Clarke.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, ENGLISH LITERATURE AND LOGIC.

B. A. ORDINARY.—(*Mental and Moral Philosophy*)—*Class I.*—Johnston, Holiday.—*Class II*—Major. *Class III.*—None.

  (*English Literature*)—*Class I.*—McIntosh, Robertson (A.). *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—None.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric*)—*Class I.*—Cameron (prize) ; Kelley (prize) ; Dey, Torrance, Cline, McGregor. *Class II.*—Munro (Gus.), Tupper.

Second Year.—(*Logic*) *Class I.*—Ells (prize) and Whillans (prize), equal;—Hodge, Naylor, Maxwell, Torrance, Wallace, Cross, Crothers, Munro (M.), *Class II.*—Christie, Allworth. *Class III.*—Claris, Wales.
    (*English Literature*) *Class I.*—Hodge (prize); Naylor, Ells, and Maxwell, equal; Wallace, Cross. *Class II.*—Whillans, Crothers, Torrance, Munro, Christie. *Class III.*—Allworth, Claris, Wales.

First Year.—*Class I.*—(*Logic*)—Tunstall (prize); Allan. *Class. II.*—Griffith, MacDonnell; Mutch and Reddy, equal; Baynes. *Class III.*—Clarke, Robertson, Fleet; Hunt and Walsh, equal.
    (*English*)—*Class I.*—Robertson (prize); Griffith, Allan, Tunstall, Molson. *Class. II.*—MacDonnell, Baynes; Fleet and Reddy, equal; Clarke. *Class III.*—Hunt and Mutch, equal; Walsh.

FRENCH.

Fourth Year.—*Class I.*—Joseph, Robertson. *Class II.*—Holiday. *Class III.*—None.

Second Year.—*Class I.*—Hodge (prize); Crothers. *Class II.*—Ells, Allworth, Maxwell, Christie, Torrance. *Class III.*—Munro.

First Year.—*Class I.*—Tunstall (prize). *Class II.*—Hunt and Robertson, equal; Reddy. *Class III.*—Baynes, Molson; Allan and MacDonnell, equal.

GERMAN.

Third Year.—(*Advanced Course*)—*Class I.*—Kelley (prize).

Second Year.—(*Ordinary Course*)—*Class I.*—Ells (prize); Nighswander.

First Year.—(*Ordinary Course*)—*Class I.*—Hunt.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

B. A. Ordinary.—(*Mathematical Physics*)—*Class I.*—Johnston. *Class II.*—Joseph, Major, Holiday. *Class III.*—None.

B. A. Ordinary.—(*Experimental Physics*)—*Class I.*—Morison, Blackader. *Class II.*—Robertson (Alex.). *Class III.*—McIntosh, Major.

Third Year.—(*Mathematical Physics*)—*Class I.*—Cline, Cameron, Dey. *Class II.* None. *Class III.*—Torrance (Edw. F.), Munro (G.), Kelley, Tupper.

Third Year.—(*Experimental Physics*)—*Class I.*—Cameron, Dey. *Class II.*—Cline, Torrance (Edw. F.). *Class III.*—Munro (G.) and Brodie, equal; Kelley, Tupper.

Second Year.—(*Pure Mathematics*)—*Class I.*—Crothers, Naylor, Ells, Hodge, Torrance (John F.), Maxwell, Cross. *Class II.*—Whillans, Munro (Murdoch), Wallace, Allworth. *Class III.*—Christie, Wales, Claris.

First Year.—(*Pure Mathematics*)—*Class I.* — Tunstall, Allan, MacDonnell. *Class II.*—Griffith, Hunt, Baynes, Brodie. *Class III.*—Reddy, Mutch, Robertson (A H.), Clarke.

HONOUR AND PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Third Year.—First Rank Honours—Cameron (Prize).

Second Year.—None.

First Year.—First Rank Honours—Tunstall (Prize).

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Fourth Year.--(*Geology*)—*Class I.*—Blackader, Joseph and Robertson, equal; Morison, Johnston. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Balch, Brodie.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Zoology*)—*Class I.*—Cline (prize); Dey, (Thomson prize); Torrance and Tupper, equal; Kelley, McGregor. *Class II.*—Cameron, Munro (G.). *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Botany*)—*Class I.*—Hodge (prize); Maxwell, Wallace, Christie, Cross. *Class II.*—Naylor, Allworth, Ells, Torrance, Whillans. *Class III.*—Wales, Nighswander, Crothers, Claris, Munro (M.), Balch.

FIRST YEAR.—(*Chemistry*)—*Class I.*—Tunstall (prize). *Class II.*—Hunt, Robertson, Allan, MacDonnell, Reddy, Molson. *Class III.*—Moffat, Clarke, Griffith, Baynes, Mutch, Raynes.

<center>HEBREW.</center>

JUNIOR CLASS.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Griffith, MacAlister. *Class III.*—Sinclair, McIntyre, Clarke, Nighswander, McLeod.

MIDDLE CLASS.—*Class I.*—Whillans (prize). *Class II.*—Naylor, Cross. *Class III.*—Claris, Wallace.

Students of the University.

Session 1870-71. 69-70

McGILL COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Archibald, J. S., Halifax,   N.S.
Archambault, Jos., L.C., Varennes, Q.
Bagg, R. S. C., Montreal,   Q.
Barry, Denis,   Ireland.
Bouthillier, H., Montreal,   Q.
Buckley, Patrick J., Halifax,   N.S.
Calder, John, Richmond,   N.S.
Coutlee, L. W. P., Hull,   Q.
Cruickshank, W. G., Musquodoboit, N.S.
Darby, Daniel, South Ely,   Q.
Foran, T. P., Aylmer,   Ont.
Franks, Albert W., Annapolis,   N.S.
Harnett, W. DeCourcy,   Ireland.
Hutchinson, Matthew, Halifax,   N.S.
Hutchison, Sam., Halifax,   N.S.
Isaacson, Alfred G., Montreal,   Q.

Labelle, Charles, Champlain,   Q.
Lejeune, Geo. Fitz-Curwood, London, Eng.
Lejeune, Henry, London,   England.
Lonergan, Michael,   Ireland.
Major, Edward J., Montreal,   Q.
Marler, William DeM., "   Q.
McCormick, D., St. Louis de Gonzague, Q.
McMaster Donald, Williamstown, Ont.
Merry, J. W., Magog,   Q.
Michaud, Desire, St. Melaive,   Q.
Monk, E. C., Montreal,   Q.
Paquin, Louis P., St. Genevieve, Q.
Quinn, T. J., Kingston,   Ont.
Sarrasin, Leod F., St. Elizabeth, Q.
Wood, F. O., Montreal,   Q.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Alexander, Robert A., Stoney Creek, O.
Alguire, Duncan O., Montreal, Q.
Allan, Hamilton, Osgood,   O.
Anderson, Allan, B. A., Georgina, O.
†Backhouse, John B, Norfolk,   O.
†Baird, James, Carleton,   O.
†Barclay, George E., London,   O.
Beaudry, Louis H., St. Pie,   Q.
Bell, Robert, Montreal,   Q.
†Bergeron, Joseph, Philipsburg, Q.
Birks, James Bennett, Montreal, Q.
Blackader, Alex. D., B.A., Montreal, Q.
Brigham, GeorgeS., Bakersfield, Vt., U.S.
Brissett, Henry R., Chambly,   Q.
Browne, Arthur A., B. A., Kingsey, Q.
†Buckley, William P., Prescott, O.
Burland, Samuel C., Montreal, Q.
Burland, William H., Montreal, Q.
Campbell, John M., Montreal,   Q.
Campbell, Kenneth, Montreal, Q.
Carmichael, Duncan A., Beachburg, O.
Cattanach, Andrew J., Fergus, O.
Cherry, James, York Mills,   Q.
Christie, George H., Lachute, Q.
†Clarke, O. H. E., Montreal,   Q.
†Clark, Richard A., Trafalgar, O.
Clarke, Wallace, B. A., Montreal, Q.
†Cluness, Daniel, East Williams, O.
†Comeau, Jean B., River David, Q.
Copeland, William L., St. Catherines, O.
†Cowley, Thomas McJ., Ottawa, O.
Cram, Daniel C., Almonte,   O.

D'Avignon, Fred. F., St. Mathias, Q.
Donnelly, Thos. J., Montreal,   Q.
Dubuc, Godfrois, Chambly,   Q.
Duncan, Gideon M., Bathurst, N. B.
Duncan, John, Woodhouse,   O.
Dunlop, Graham C., Montreal, Q.
Dunnet, Benjamin W., Packenham, O.
†Dunsmore, John M., Mitchell, O.
Edwards, Olivier C., Clarence, O.
Ewing, William, Hawkesbury, O.
Freeman, Charles McK., Milton, N. S.
†Fuller, H. L., Sweetsburg,   Q.
Gardner, Matthew, Hespeller, O.
Gaviller, Edwin A., Bondhead, O.
Gernon, George W., St. Laurent, Q.
Graham, Adam C., Fort Erie, O.
Guest, Thos. F., St. Mary's,   O.
Hebert, Zotique, St. Constant, Q.
†Henderson, Alex. A., Fitzroy Harbor, O.
Hethrington, Henry, Melbourne, Q.
Hils, Joseph, St. Gregoire,   Q.
Holiday, Caleb S., B.A., Montreal, Q.
Howard, Robert, St. John's,   Q.
†Howitt, Wm. H., England
Hunt, Lewis F., Halifax,   N. S.
Hunter, Wm. M., Cornwall,   O.
Irvine, John C., Montreal,   Q.
Jackson, John H., Cote St. Paul, Q.
Jackson, Sam. N., Cote St. Paul, Q.
Jackson, W. F., Brockville,   O.
Johnston, Thos. G., Sarnia,   O.
Jones, M., B. A., Montreal,   Q.

Name	
Kelly, Thos., Durham,	O.
Kittson, Edmund G., Hamilton,	O.
Latour, Andre, Lachine,	Q.
Locke, C. F. A., Barrie,	O.
†Loux, William, Ottawa.,	O.
†Lovett, Wm., Ancaster,	O.
†Macnab, Francis A. L., Ottawa,	O.
Major, George W., B. A., Montreal,	Q.
Mallory, Albert E., Cobourg,	O.
Marceau, Louis T., Napierville,	Q.
Marshall, Chas., Huntingdon,	Q.
Marston, Alonzo W., Hull,	Q.
Mathieson, Jno. H., West Zorra,	O.
†Mathieson, Neil, Embro,	O.
Miller, John, Montreal,	Q.
†Miller, Robert, Galt,	O.
Mitchell, Fredk. H., London,	O.
Monk, George H., Montreal,	Q.
Morrison, Jno. B. A., Huntingdon,	Q.
Munro, James T., Bryon,	U. S.
Mutch, Robt. S., Charlottetown, P. E.I.	
McConkey, Thos. C., Barrie,	O.
McConnell, Jno. B. Chatham,	Q.
McDonald, Jno. A., Pennsylvania, U.	S.
McDonald, Jos. D. A., St. Francis,	Q.
†McEwen, Findlay, Beckwith,	O.
McGuire, Bernard D., Joliette,	Q.
†McIntosh, Donald J., Vanleek-Hill,	O.
McLaren, John R., Montreal,	Q.
McLaren, Peter, Lanark,	O.
McMillan, Aneas J., Edwardsburg,	O.
McPherson, D. T., Lancaster,	O.
Nelson, Wolfred D. E., Montreal,	Q.
Nicol, Wm. R., St. Mary's,	O.
O'Brien, David, Ramsay,	O.
O'Brien, Robt. J. B., L'Orignal,	O.
Pegg, Austin J., Simcoe,	O.
†Perrigo, James, M. A., Montreal,	Q.
Perry, H. R., Coteau Landing,	O.
Rattray, Chas. J., Cornwall,	O.
Reed, Thos. D., Montreal,	Q.
Reid, J. A., St. John's,	N. F.
Richmond, Peter E., New York,	U. S.
Robinson, Wesley, Markham,	O.
Rooney, Robt. F., Compton,	Q.
Ross, Henry J., West Zorra,	O.
Ross Wm. G., London,	O.
†Seager, Francis R., Sarnia,	O.
Sharpe, Wm. J., Simcoe,	O.
Shepherd, Francis J., Montreal,	Q.
Sicotte, Rudolph, St. Hyacinthe,	Q.
†Smith, Norman, A., Freligsburg,	Q.
Starke, George A., Milton,	O.
Stevenson, John A., Cayuga,	O.
Stevenson, Robt. A., Cayuga,	O.
St. Germain, Valois, St. Hyacinthe,	Q.
St. John, Leonard. St. Catherines,	O.
Sutcliffe, Marcus H., Woodhouse,	O.
†Sutherland, Wm., Montreal,	Q.
†Taylor, Sullivan A., Lennoxville,	Q.
Tracy, Andrew W., Island Pond, U.	S.
Valois, Michael F. E., Montreal,	Q.
Wagner, Adam D., Dickenson's Landing,	O.
Walkem, W. W., Kingston,	O.
Walton, Geo. O., Montreal,	Q.
Ward, Wm. T., Boundary line,	Q.
Warren, F. Brooklyn,	O.
Watson, Robt. M., Montreal,	Q.
Waugh, W. E., London,	O.
Webb, Jas. T. S., Montreal,	Q.
Webster, Henry B., Kentville,	N. S.
Whelan, Geo. N., Brigus,	N. F.
†Whyte, Joseph A., Montreal,	Q.
Wright, Henry P., Ottawa,	Q.
†Youker, Wm., Thurlow,	O.
Young, Hugh J., Montreal,	Q.

†M. D., C. M., 1870.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

(1) *Undergraduates.*

Name	
Allan, James G., Locke's Island,	N.S.
Allworth, John, Paris,	O.
Balch, Alfred, Montreal,	Q.
Baynes, O'Hara, Montreal,	Q.
Bartlett, Cameron, Montreal,	Q.
†Blackader, Alex. D., Brantford,	O.
Cameron, James, Lancaster,	O.
Christie, John H., Lachute,	Q.
Claris, W. H. A., Froome,	O.
Clarke, John W., Guelph,	O.
Cline, John D., Cornwall,	O.
Cochrane, Jno. J., Wilson, Megantic,	Q.
Cross, William O. M., Lachine,	Q.
Crothers, William J., Philipsburg,	Q.
Dey, William J., Kenyon,	O.
Ells, Robt. Cornwallis,	N. S.
Fleet, Chas. J. R., Montreal,	Q.
Griffith, Joseph, Montreal,	Q.
Hodge, D. W. R., Eaton,	Q.
†Holiday, Caleb, S., Montreal,	Q.
Hunt, Herbert F., Quebec,	Q.
Hutchinson, Matt.,	Q.
†Johnston, James A., Onslow,	N. S.
†Joseph, Montefiore, Quebec,	Q.
Kelley, Fred'k W., Stewiacke,	N. S.
MacDonnell, Rich. L., Montreal,	Q.
McGregor, Duncan, Hamilton,	O.
†McIntosh, John, Montreal,	Q.
McLennan, D. Hugh, Lancaster,	O.
McLeod, Finlay J., Windsor,	Q.

†Major, George William, Montreal, Q.
Maxwell, John, Lancaster. O.
Mitchell, James M., Montreal, Q.
Moffat, S. G. W., Montreal, Q.
Molson, Wm. A., Montreal, Q.
†Morison, David W., Q.
Munro, G., Lancaster. O.
Munro, Murdoch, Glengarry, O.
Mutch, Chas. L., Charlotte Town, P. E. I.
Naylor, William H., Noyan, Q.
Patterson, Wm. J. B., Montreal, Q.
†Robertson, Alexander, Montreal, Q.
Raynes, Wm. A., Montreal, Q.
Reddy, Herbert L., Montreal, Q.

Robertson, Alex. Hume, Montreal, Q.
Simpson, And. J., Montreal, Q.
Spong, J. R., Montreal, Q.
Thomson, T. C., Montreal, Q.
Torrance, John Fraser, Montreal, Q.
Torrance, Edward F., Montreal, Q.
Tunstall, Simon J., Montreal, Q.
Tupper, James S., Halifax, N. S.
Wales, Benjamin, St. Andrew's, Q.
Wallace, Robert, Paris O.
Walsh, Robt. T., Ormstown, Q.
Wellwood, James, Gananoque, Q.
Whillans, Robert. Ottawa, O.

(2) *Partial and Occasional Students.*

Brissett,
Brodie, Robert,
Brydges, Fred. H., Montreal, Q.
Cruikshank, Jas. C., Leeds, Que O.
Cotte,
Geddes, John G., Montreal. Q.
Hoskin, R. H.
MacAlister, Jno.

MacKenzie, Robt., B. A., Montreal, Q.
McIntyre, Jno., Glengarry, O.
McOuat, Walter, B. A., Montreal, Q.
McLennan, Donald D., Lancaster, O.
McLennan, Don. D., Glengarry, O.
Nighswander, David, Stouffville, O.
Sinclair, Henry.
Wolseley, J. G., Montreal, Q.

† B.A., 1870.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

(1) *Undergraduates.*

Ash, William, A., Quebec, Q.
Cassels, Hamilton, Quebec, Q.
Cassils, Walter G., Quebec, Q.
Hume, W. Lyman, Leeds. Q.

Joseph, Andre, C., Quebec, Q.
Montezambert, Edward, Quebec, Q.
Sewell, Lambton R., Quebec, Q.

(2) *Partial and Occasional.*

Bennett, Quebec, Q.
Carmichael, James, B. A., Montreal, Q.
Cook, Archd. Hay, Quebec, Q.
Hughes, Robert, Quebec, Q.

Jeffrey, William, Quebec, Q.
Knight, Frank, Quebec, Q.
Mackay, Quebec, Q.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Allan, John, Leeds, Q.
Campbell, Alexander, Melbourne, Q.
Cochrane, J. E., Nelson, Q.
Cruikshank, A. D., Leeds, Q.
Lawrence, S. C., Melbourne, Q.
McArthur, G. H., Cleveland, Q.

McCormick, A. G., Durham, Q.
McDonald, G. D. A., St. Francis, Q.
Nixon, J. H., Melbourne, Q.
Speer, A. M., Richmond, Q.
Stevens, A., Durham, Q.
Robinson, Robert, Inverness, Q.

SUMMARY.

Students in Law, McGill College, - - - - - - - - - 31
   "   in Medicine, "   - - - - - - - 140
   "   in Arts,   " - - - - - - - 71
   "   " Morrin College, - - - - - - - 14
   "   " St. Francis College, - - - - - - 12

                                  268

Deduct entered in two Faculties, - - - - - - 4

Total number of Students in College, - - - - - 264
Students in Normal School. - - - - - - - 78
Pupils in High Schools, - - - - - - - 197
Pupils in Model School, - - - - - - - 335

Total Students and Pupils. - - - - - - 874

STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Session 1869-70.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B.C.L.*

Archibald, John Sprott, Halifax,	N. S.	Merry, John Wesley, Magog,	Q.
Darby, Daniel, South Ely,	Q.	Monk, Edwd. Cornwallis, Montreal,	Q.
Foran, Thomas P., Aylmer,	Q.	Wood, Frank Ogilvie, Montreal,	Q.
Harnett, Wm. de Courcy, Ireland.			

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF M. D., C. M.*

Backhouse, John B., Simcoe,	O.	Lovett, William, Ancaster,	O.
Baird, James, Fitzroy Harbor,	O.	MacNab, Francis A. L., Ottawa,	O.
Barclay, George E., London,	O.	Mathieson, Neil, Embro,	O.
Bergeron, Joseph, St. Marie,	Q.	McEwen, Findlay, Ashton,	O.
Buckley, William P., Prescott,	O.	McIntosh, Donald J., Vankleek Hill,	O.
Clarke, Octavius H. E., Montreal,	O.	Miller, Robert, Galt,	O.
Clarke, Richard H., Trafalgar.	O.	Perrigo, James, M. A., Montreal,	Q.
Cluness, Daniel E., Williams,	O.	Rooney, Robert F., Compton,	Q.
Comeau, John B., River David,	Q.	Seagar, Francis R., Sarnia,	O.
Cowley, Thomas McJ., Ottawa,	O.	Smith, Norman A., Frelighsburg,	Q.
Dunsmore, John M., Mitchell,	O.	Sutherland, William., Montreal	Q.
Fuller, Hiram L., Compton,	Q.	Taylor, Sullivan A., Lennoxville,	Q.
Henderson, Alex. A., Fitzroy Harbor,	O.	Whyte, Joseph A., Charleston,	U. S.
Howitt, William H., Montreal,	Q.	Youker, William, Belleville,	O.
Loux, William, Ottawa,	O.		

PASSED THE PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Alexander, Robt. A., Stoney Creek	O.	Major, George W., Montreal,	Q.
Beaudry, Lewis H., St. Pie,,	Q.	Mathieson, John H., Embro,	O.
Bissett, Henry R., Chambly,	Q.	McConkey, Thomas C., Barrie,	O.
Burland, Wm, B., Montreal,	Q.	McDonald, John A., Metcalf,	O.
Campbell, John M., Montreal,	Q.	Mitchell, Fredk. H., London,	O.
Cattanach, Andrew J., Fergus,	O.	Nelson, W. D. E., Montreal,	Q.
Cherry, James, York Mills,	O.	Pegg, Austin J., Simcoe,	O.
Clarke, Wallace, Montreal,	Q.	Rattray, Charles J., Cornwall,	O.
D'Avignon, Fredk. J., St. Mathias	Q.	Reed, Thomas D., Montreal,	Q.
Duncan, Gideon M., Bathurst,	N. B.	Reid, John A., St. Johns,	N. F.
Duncan, John, Port Dover,	O.	Robinson, Wesley, Markham,	O.
Freeman, Charles McK., Milton,	N. S.	Ross, Henry J., Embro,	O.
Fuller, Hiram L., Sweetsburgh,	Q.	Ross, W. G., London,	O.
Gardner, Matthew, Hespeler,	O.	Taylor, Sullivan A., Lennoxville,	Q.
Hunt, Lewis G., Halifax.	N. S.	Warren, Frank, Whitby,	O.
Johnstone, Thomas G., Sarnia,	O.	Webb, James T. S., Montreal,	Q.
Latour, Andre, Lachine,	Q.	Wright, Henry P., Ottawa,	O.
Locke, Charles F. A., Barrie,	C.		

(*Arranged Alphabetically.)

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

*In Honours.**

BLACKADER, ALEX. D., Brantford,	O.	MORISON, DAVID E.	
JOSEPH, MONTEFIORE,	Q.	McINTOSH, JOHN, Montreal,	Q.
JOHNSTON, JAMES A., Onslow,	N. S.	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, Montreal,	Q.

(Arranged Alphabetically.)

B A. Ordinary.

Class I.—None.
Class II.—HOLIDAY, CALEB STRONG, Montreal.
Class III.—MAJOR, GEORGE W., Montreal.

PASSED THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

Class I.—DAVID W. R. HODGE, Eaton, Q.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Noyan, Q.
ROBERT ELLS, Cornwallis, N. S.
JOHN MAXWELL, Lancaster, Ont.
WILLIAM J. CROTHERS, Philipsburg, Q.
WILLIAM O. M. CROSS, Lachine, Q.

Class II.

JOHN F. TORRANCE, Montreal, Q.
ROBERT WHILLANS, Ottawa, Ont.
ROBERT WALLACE, ————, O.
JOHN ALLWORTH, Paris, Ont.
MURDOCH MUNRO, Glengarry, Ont.
JOHN H. CHRISTIE, Lachute, Q.

Class III.

W. H. A. CLARIS, Froome, Ont.

BACHELORS OF ARTS PROCEEDING TO THE DEGREE OF M. A.

BANCROFT, CHARLES.
HICKS, FRANCIS.
MORRISON, JOHN.
STEWART, COLIN CAMPBELL.
WILSON, JOHN.

*Arranged Alphabetically.

Graduates of the University.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

Bethune, Rev. John, [ad eundem] 1843 | *Falloon, Rev Daniel, [Hon.]...1844.

DOCTORS OF LAWS AND OF CIVIL LAW.

Abbott, Christopher, B. C. L.
  [D.C.L. in course] 1862
Abbott, Hon. J. J. C., B. C. L.,
  [D.C.L. in course]....... 1867
Adamson, Rev. Wm. A. [D.C.L.
  hon]........... 1850
Badgley, Hon. Wm. [D.C.L.hon] 1843
Bancroft, Rev. C. D.D [LL.D.
  hon.]..................... 1870
Bond, Rev. William, M.A., LL.D.
  [hon] 1870
Chamberlin, B., M.A., B.C.L.
  [D.C.L.] 1867
Chauveau, Hon. Pierre J. O.
  [LL.D. hon] 1857
Cordner, Rev. John, [LL. D. hon] 1870
Davies, Rev. Benjamin, Ph. D.
  [LL.D. hon.]..........................1856
Dawson, John William, M.A.,
  [LL.D. hon.].......... 1857
DeSola, Rev. A., [LL.D. hon.].......1858
Douglas, Rev. Geo. [LL.D. hon.]..1870
*Falloon, Rev. D., D.D., [LL.D.
  hon.]....................................1862
*Head, Right Hon. Sir Edmund W.,
  Baronet, M.A., [LL.D.hon.]..1863
*Holmes, Andrew F., M.D., [LL.D.
  hon.] 1858

Howe, Henry A., M.A. [LL.D.
  hon.]....................................1870
Hunt, T. Sterry,M.A.,[LL.D.hon.]1865
Lawson, G., Ph. D. [LL.D.hon.]..1862
Leach, Rev. Wm. T., M.A., [D.C.L.
  hon.]...................................1849
  [LL.D. hon.]...........................1857
Logan, Sir Wm. E., Knt, [LL.D.
  hon.] 1856
*Lundy, Rev. Francis, [D.C.L.
  hon.] 1843
Lyall, Rev. W., [LL.D. hon.]......1864
MacVicar, Rev. D.H.[LL.D. hon.]1870
Meredith, Edmund, A., B.C.L.,
  LL.D. hon.]....... 1857
Miles, Hy. H., M.A.,[LL.D.hon.] 1866
Morris, Alexander, M.A., B.C.L.
  [D.C.L. in course]..................1862
Smallwood, Charles, M.D.[LL.D.
  hon.]...................................1856
*Smith, William, [LL.D. hon.]...1858
*Valieres de St. Real, Hon. J.R.,
  [D.C.L. hon.] 1844
Wickes, Rev. W., D.D., ..[LL.D.
  hon.] 1868
Wilkes, Rev. Henry, M.A.,[LL.D.
  hon].....................................1870

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Adsetts, John.................................1866
Alloway, Thomas Johnson..............1869
Anderson, Alexander..... 1866
Anderson, John C...........................1865
Archer,Thomas................................1869
Ardagh, Johnson.................. 1869
*Arnoldi, Daniel, Montreal,[Hon]....1847
Atkinson, Robert.............................1862
Ault, Alexander.............................1860
Ault, Charles..................................1855
Ault, James F.................................1855
Ault, Edwin D.................................1868
Austin, Fred. John..........................1862
Aylen, John....................................1857
Aylen, James.................................1863
Backhouse, John B...........................1870
Bain, D. S. E., Staff Surgeon Maj.....1868
Baird, James..................................1870
Baker, Albert..................................1848
Barclay, George..............................1870
*Barnston, James.........[ad eun.].....1856
Battersby, Charles 1861

Baynes, George Aylmer...................1869
Beattie, David.................................1862
Beaudet, Alfred...............................1865
Bell, John, M.A...............................1866
Bellew, Alfred.................................1852
Bergeron, Joseph............................1870
Bergin, Darby.................................1847
Bessey, William E...........................1863
Bender, Prosper..............................1865
Bibaud, Jean G.J.............................1843
Blacklock, John J.............................1851
Blanchet, J. B.................................1863
Blair, Robt. C..................................1865
Bligh, John W..................................1865
Bogart, Irvine.................................1859
Boulter, George Henry.....................1852
Boyer, Louis...................................1842
*Boylan, Andrew A..........................1857
*Bowman, William Edward.............1860
Bower, Silas J.................................1865
Bradley, William..............................1869
Braithwait, Francis H.......................1863

68

Weilbrenner, Remi Claude.............1851
Weir, Richard.......................................1852
Wherry, John...1862
Whitcomb, Josiah G........................1848
Whitford, R...1857
Whitwell, William P. O.............. 1860
Whyte, Joseph A...............................1870
*Widmer, Christopher, (Hon.).........1847
Willcox, Marshall B.........................1868
Wilson, Benjamin S...........................1866
Wilson, Robert M...............................1850
Wilson, William...............................1857
*Wilscam, John Wilbrod.................1846
Wolverton, Algeron, B. A. 1867

Woods, David, Staff Surgeon.............1860
Wood, George C...................................1849
Wood, George.....................................1865
Wood, Hannibal W 1865
Woodfull, Sam. Pratt, Asst,-Surg.
    Royal Artillery 1864
Workman, Benjamin.......................1853
Workman, Joseph 1835
Worthington, Edward .....[ad eun].1868
Wright, Stephen...........................1859
Wright, William 1848
Wye, John A 1868
Youker, William 1870

* Deceased.
† Holmes Medalist.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Bancroft. Rev. Charles (ad eun.) 1855
*Bancroft, Rev. C., B. A., Junior......1870
Baynes, Donald, B. A..............."......1867
Bethune, Meredith Blenkarne, B. A. 1869
Bothwell, John A., B. A...................1868
Bowman, Wm. M.............. [Hon.]...1859
Boyd, John, B. A....................1864
Brown, Dunbar, B. A., B. C. L.,......1861
Butler, Rev. John..........[Hon.].........1852
Chamberlin, Brown, B. C. L.,   [ad
    eun.] 1857
Cornish. Rev. George, B.A., (ad
    eun.).....................................1860
Cushing, Lemuel, B.A., B.C.L........1867
Davidson, Rev. James, B.A............1866
Davidson, Charles P., B.A., B.C.L. 1867
Davidson, Leonidas H., B.A...........1867
DeWitt, Caleb S., B.A.....................1864
Dougall, John R., B. A..................1867
Duff, Archibald, B. A.......................1867
Gibb, George D., M. D........[Hon.] 1856
Gibson, Thomas A................[Hon.] 1856
Gilman, Francis E., B. A................1865
Gould, Edwin, B. A..........................1860
Graham, John H.................. [Hon.] 1859
Green, Joseph, B. A..........................1864
Hall, William, B. A 1867
Hart, Lewis A., B. A.......................1869
Hicks, Francis, B. A...................1870

Howe, Henry Aspinwall.......[Hon.] 1855
Kemp, Rev. Alexander F., [Hon.] 1863
Kennedy, Rev. John, B.A.................,..1860
Kirby, James, B. A., B. C. L..........1862
Leach, Robert A., B.A., B. C. L......1860
McCord, David R., B.A., B. C. L.....1867
McGregor, James, B. A...................1868
McLaren, John R., B. A...................1868
Markgraf, Charles F. A...........[Hon.]1865
Mason, James L., B. A.....................1863
Mattice, Corydon J., B.A....................1862
Morris, Alex., B. A., B. C. L...........1852
Morrison, Rev. James D., B.A........1868
Morrison, John, B. A.......................1870
Perkins, John A., B. A...................1862
Perrigo, James, B. A.........................1869
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., B. A...........1862
Ramsay, Robert A., B. A., B. C. L..1867
Robins, Sampson Paul, B.A.............1868
Rodger, David ....[Hon.] 1857
Ross, George, B. A...........................1866
Stewart, Colin Campbell, B.A.........1870
Tabb, Silas Everett, B.A 1869
Trenholme, Norman W., B. A.,
    B.C. L..................................... 1867
Wicksteed, Richard G., B. A.,B. C. L.1866
Wilkie, Daniel.....................[Hon.] 1866
Wilson, John, B. A.........................1870
Wotherspoon, Ivan Tolkien, B.A...1869

*Granted but not conferred

BACHELORS OF CIVIL LAW.

Abbott, Christopher C 1850
Abbott, John J. C 1854
Adams, Abel...................................1867
Allan, Irvine 1862
†Archibald, John Sprott, B. A.,......1870
Armstrong, Louis 1861
Ascher, Isidore G...........................1863
Aylen, John, M. D 1861
Aylen, Peter, B. A.......................1854

Badgley, Frank H...........................1852
Barnston, John G 1856
Baynes, Edward Alfred 1867
Benjamin, Lewis N.......................1865
†Bethune, Meredith B., M. A 1869
†Bothwell, John A 1866
Bouthillier, Charles F 1867
Boyd, John, B. A...........................1864
Blanchard, Athanase 1862

F

Stephens, Romeo H......1850
Stephens, Chas. O......1864
Tait, Melbourne......1862
Taschereau, Arthur......1864
Taylor, Reid......1869
Terril, Joseph Lee......1865
Torrance, Fred. W., M. A., (Hon.) 1856
Trenholme, Edward H., M.D......1865
‡Trenholme, Norman W., B.A......1865
Vandall, Phillippe......1865
Vilbon, Chas. A......1863

Walsh, Thomas Joseph......1863
Watts, William J......1869
Welch, Alfred......1864
Wicksteed, Richard G......1864
Wight, James H......1868
Wood, Franc Ogilvie......1870
Wotherspoon, Ivan T., (Laval), [ad eun]......1869
Wright, William Mackay......1865
Wurtele, Charles, J.C......1863
Wurtele W. C. (Hon.)......1870

‡ Elizabeth Torrance Medallist.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Anderson, Jacob DeWitt, [C e 1] 1866
Archibald, John Sprott, [W p 1] 1867
Aylen, Peter......1850
Bancroft, Rev. Chas., Junior......1866
Barnston, Alexander [C]......1857
Baynes, Donald......1864
Beckett, William Henry......1866
Bethune, Meredith Blenkarne [L n 1]......1866
Blackader, Alex. D. [n 1]......1870
Beckus, Charles E......1852
Bothwell, John A., [L n 1]......1864
Boyd, John, [n]......1861
Brewster, William, [C e 1]......1865
Brooks, Charles H., [L n 1]......1868
Brown, Arthur Adderley, [s c 1]......1866
Browne, Dunbar......1856
Browne, Thomas......1853
Bullock, William E. [C e 1]......1860
Carmichael, James......1867
Cassels, Robert, (Morrin) [P 1]......1866
Chipman, Clarence......1866
Clarke, Wallace [S e 1]......1869
Cook, Archibald H. (Morrin)......1869
Clowe, John D......1863
Cornish, Rev. Geo., B. A., London, (ad eun.)......1856
Cushing, Lemuel, [E 1]......1863
Dart, William J......1868
Davidson, Charles Peers......1863
Davidson, Rev. Jas. (ad eun)......1863
Davidson, Leonidas Heber......1863
DeWitt, Caleb S......1861
Dougall, Duncan......1860
Dougall, John Redpath......1860
Drummond, Chas. G. B. [n 1]......1862
Duff, Archibald [M m 1]......1864
Duncan, Alexander......1867
Fairbairn, Thomas [p]......1863
Ferguson, John S......1861
*Ferrier, Robert W......1857
Fessenden, Elisha Joseph......1863
Fortin, Rev. Octave (ad eun)......1867
Fowler, William [n 1]......1865
Fowler, Elbert......1865
Fraser, John (Morrin)......1869
Gibb, Charles......1865

Gilman, Francis Edward......1862
Gore, Frederick......1861
Gould, Edwin......1856
Grandy, John......1866
Greenshields, Edward [W p 1]......1869
Green, Joseph, [C c 1]......1861
Green, Lonsdale......1864
Hall, William......1861
Hart, Lewis A......1866
Harrington, Bernard I. [L n 1]......1869
Hicks, Francis W......1864
Hindley, John......1868
Holiday, Caleb S......1870
Jones, Montgomery [c 1]......1869
Johnston, James A. [W p 1]......1870
Joseph, Montefiore [n 1]......1870
Kahler, Frederick A. [C c 1]......1869
Kemp, Edson......1859
Kennedy, George T. [n 1]......1868
*Kershaw, Philip G......1857
Kirby, James [C]......1859
Krans, Edward H. [s c 1]......1865
Laing, Robert [W p 1]......1868
Leach, Robert A......1857
Lewis, Albert R. [c 1]......1869
Lyman, Frederick Stiles......1863
Major, Geo. W......1870
Marler, Wm. DeM. [M m 1]......1868
Mason, James L......1859
Mattice, Corydon J......1859
McCord, David Ross......1863
MacDuff, Alexander Ramsay......1866
McGregor, James [c 1]......1864
McIntosh, John [s c 1]......1870
McKenzie, John [Morrin]......1867
McKenzie, Robert [p 1]......1869
McLaren, John R......1856
McLaren, Harry [c]......1858
McLean, Neil W. (Morrin)......1866
McLeod, Hugh......1863
McOuat, Walter [n 1]......1865
Merritt, David Prescott......1863
Moore, Francis X......1868
Morris, William......1859
Morris, Alexander......1849
Morrison, John......1866
Morrison, James D. [L n 1]......1865

Morison, David E., [c 1]............1870
Muir, John N..............................1864
*Muir, Rev. E. P. (ad eun).........1865
Oliver, Theophilus H. (Morrin)
   [p]......................................1866
Pease, George H. [w c 1].............1864
Perrigo, James [n 1].................1866
Perkins, John A.,...........................1858
Petit, Rev. Charles B.....................1850
Philips, Charles W......................1852
*Plimsoll, Reginald J.................1858
Ramsay, Robt. Anstruther [W n 1]1862
Redpath, Geo. D........................1857
Robertson, Alex. [L n 1]............1870
Robins, Sampson Paul [W m 1]...1863
Ross, George [C c 1]..................1862
Russell, Henry (Morrin)...............1869

Scott, Henry C. (Morrin) [p 1]...1866
Sherrill, Alvan F. [C n 1]............1864
Slack, George..............................1868
Stothem, George T........................1852
Stewart, Colin Campbell [L n 1]...1867
Tabb, Silas Everett [n 1]...........1866
Trenholme, Norman Wm. [C p 1]...1862
Walker, Thomas............................1860
Watts, Wm. John [c 1]..............1866
Wickstead, Richard G., [c 1]......1863
Wilson, John [c 1] 1866
Wood, Franc O............................1869
Wood, Thomas F...........................1869
Wotherspoon, Ivan T. (Morrin)
   [p 1]...................................1866
Wright, William McKay...............1861

GRADUATES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Barnston, Alexander, B. A.............1859
Bell, Robert [n 1].....................1861
Crawford, Robert...........................1859
Doupe, Joseph..............................1861
Edwards George............................1863
Frost, George H............................1860
Gavillier, Maurice.........................1863
Gooding, Oliver.............................1858

Gould, James H............................1862
Kirby, Charles H..........................1860
McLennan, Christopher.................1859
Reid, John Lestock....... 1863
Rixford, Gulian Pickering.............1864
Ross, Arthur.................................1860
Savage, Joseph..............................1860
Walker, Thomas, B. A....................1860

[C]   Chapman Medallist.
[W]   Prince of Wales Medallist.
[M]   Ann Molson Medallist.
[S]   Shakspere Medallist.
[L]   Logan Medallist.
[p 1]   First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy [p] Second Rank.
[m 1]   "   "   "   in Mathematics; [m] Second Rank.
[c 1]   "   "   "   in Classics; [c] Second Rank.
[n 1]   "   "   "   in Natural Science; [n] Second Rank.
[e 1]   "   "   "   in English Literature; [e] Second Rank.
               *Deceased.

M^cGILL
NORMAL SCHOOL,
MONTREAL.
1870-71.

GOVERNMENT OF THE SCHOOL.

Under the Regulations for the establishment of Normal Schools in the Province of Quebec, the Minister of Public Instruction is empowered to associate with himself for the Direction of one of these Schools the Corporation of McGill University, Montreal. In accordance with this arrangement, the Provincial Protestant Normal School is affiliated with the McGill University and the following members of the Corporation of the University constitute the Committee of the Normal School for the session of 1870-71.

NORMAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

J. W. DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S., Vice Chancellor of the University—*Chairman*.

DAVID TORRANCE, Esq. }
GEORGE MOFFAT, M. A. } Governors of McGill College.

Rev. GEORGE CORNISH, M. A. }
R. A. LEACH, M. A., B. C. L. } Fellows of McGill University.

Principal:
WILLIAM HENRY HICKS, ESQUIRE.

Secretary:
WILLIAM CRAIG BAYNES, B.A.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM HENRY HICKS, ESQ.,—*Principal and Ordinary Professor of English Language and Literature.*

SAMPSON PAUL ROBINS, M. A.,—*Ordinary Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ; and Associate Professor of Natural History and Agriculture.*

PIERRE J. DAREY, M. A.,—*Associate Professor of French.*

JAMES McGREGOR, M. A.,—*Instructor in Classics.*

MR. JAMES DUNCAN,— " *in Drawing.*

MR. R. J. FOWLER,— " *in Music.*

MR. JOHN ANDREW,— " *in Elocution.*

This institution is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, especially for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. This end is attained by Instruction and training in the Normal School itself, and by practice in the Model Schools ; and the arrangements are of such a character as to afford the greatest possible facilities to Students from all parts of the Province.

The Fourteenth Session of the school will commence on the First of September, 1870, and will terminate on the first of July, 1871.

The complete course of Study extends over three years, and the Students are graded as follows:—

1. *Elementary School Class.*—Studying for the Elementary School Diploma.

2. *Model School Class.*—Studying for the Model School Diploma

3. *Academy Class.*—Studying for the Academy Diploma.

1. *Conditions of Admission.*

Candidates for admission into the Elementary School Class will be required to pass an examination in Reading, Writing, the Elements of Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography. Admission into each of the higher classes requires a knowledge of the subjects of the previous one.

Each Student must produce a certificate of good moral character from the clergyman or minister of religion under whose charge he has last been, and also testimony that he has attained the age of sixteen years. He will also be required to sign a pledge that he purposes to teach for three years in some public school in Lower Canada.

2: *Privileges of Students.*

On complying with the above conditions, all students will be recognized as *Teachers in Training* ; and as such will be entitled to free tuition with the use of text books, and to bursaries in aid of their board, not exceeding $36.00 per annum in the case of those in the two first Classes, or $80.00 in the case of those in the Academy Class, should they be successful in obtaining the diploma at the final examination. A portion of this allowance will be advanced to such students as are not resident in Montreal, on their passing the semi-sessional examination at Christmas.

Under the regulations subjoined, and with the view of extending the benefits of the school to all parts of the country, those who reside at a distance of more than ninety miles from the city of Montreal, will also be entitled to a small allowance for travelling expenses proportionate to the distance.

Students resident in Montreal may share in the bursary fund, on producing certificates from their ministers or clergymen that such aid is absolutely necessary to their continuing in attendance at the school.

In addition to religious instruction of a general Protestant character by the Professors, arrangements will be made for special religious instruction by ministers representing the several denominations with which the students may be connected

No boarding-house is attached to the institution, but every care will be taken to insure the comfort and good conduct of the students, in private boarding-houses approved by the Principal. Board can be obtained at from $9 to $12 per month.

At the close of the first year of study, students may apply for examination for diplomas giving the right to teach in Elementary Schools ; and after two years' study, or if found qualified at the close of the first year, they will, on examination, be entitled to diplomas as teachers of Model Schools.

Students having passed the examination in the Model School Class, or having advanced to the requisite knowledge, may go on to the Academy Class, and, on examination, may obtain the Academy Diploma.

The Prince of Wales Medal and Prize will be given to the Student taking the highest place in the Model School Class, provided that such Student shall attain to the standard fixed by the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction for this Medal.

All the preceding regulations and privileges apply to female as well as to male students.

Persons holding the degree of B. A. or M. A. of any University in the Province of Quebec, may receive the Academy Diploma, on passing an examination in the art of teaching, and in such other subjects necessary to the Academy Diploma, as may not have been included in their University examinations.

3. *Course of Study.*

I. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

With the view of accommodating those who may be unable to enter at the commencement of the Session, or whose previous education may enable them to enter at a more advanced period, the course of study in this class is divided into terms, as follows :

FIRST TERM, from September 1st to December 26th,

(Entrance examination as stated above),

English.—Grammar and Composition so far as to parse syntactically, and write correctly a few short descriptive sentences. Text-Books, Bullion's Grammar and Parker's Progressive Lessons ; Reading and Spelling, Etymology, Penmanship, Elocution.

Geography.—So far as to have a good acquaintance with the Map of the World.

History.—Outline of Sacred and Ancient History.—History of Canada, Text-Books, White and Hodgins.

Art of Teaching.—Hygiene in its relation to schools.

Arithmetic.—Simple and Compound rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice, with explanation and demonstration of rules. Text-Book, Sangster's Arithmetic.

Algebra.—The Elementary rules, as in the Algebra of Chambers' Educational course.

Geometry.—First Book of Euclid.

Chemistry.—Introductory Lectures.

French.—Elements of Grammar, easy reading and translation. Text-Books; Student's Companion to the study of French. De Fivas' Elementary Reader.

Natural History.—Elements of Animal Physiology, Text-book, Dawson's Hand-book of Zoology.

Drawing.—Elements and simple outlines.

Music.—Elements of Vocal Music.

SECOND TERM—January 1st to April 1st.

(Pupils entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the previous term.)

English.—Grammar and Composition, so far as to be able to analyze simple and complex sentences, and to write correctly a short essay on a familiar subject.—Elocution continued.

Geography.—So far as a good acquaintance with the physical features and political divisions of the great continents.

History.—England and France. Ancient History.

Arithmetic.—Proportion, Per-centage, Exchange.

Algebra.—Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities.

Geometry.—Second and Third Books of Euclid.

Chemistry.—Non-metallic Elements.

French.—Grammar continued, including Reading, Translation, Oral and Written Exercises.

Natural History.—Systematic Zoology. Text Books, Paterson's Zoology for Schools. Dawson's Hand-book of Zoology.

Drawing.—Landscape, &c., in pencil.

Music.—Vocal Music continued.

THIRD TERM.—April 1st to July 1st.

(Pupils Entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the two previous terms.)

English.—Advanced Lessons in Grammar and Composition—Elocution continued.

Geography and History.—Advanced Lessons, with use of Globes and recapitulation of previous parts of the course.

Art of Teaching.—School studies and management.

Arithmetic.—Conclusion of Commercial Arithmetic, and general Recapitulation.

Book-keeping by Single Entry.

Algebra.—Quadratic Equations and Recapitulation.

Geometry.—Recapitulation and Deductions.

Chemistry.—Metallic Elements.

French, Natural History, Drawing and Music.—Continued as in the previous term.

Religious instruction will be given throughout the Session.

2. MODEL SCHOOL CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

(Students entering this Class, must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Elementary School Class. The Class will pursue its studies throughout the Session, without any definite division into terms.)

English.—Principles of Grammar and Composition, Style. History of the English Language. Lectures on English Literature. Elocution.

Geography.—Mathematical, with Nautical Problems, Detailed course of Political and Physical Geography.

History.—Mediæval and Modern, with especial reference to the History of Literature, Science and Art, and to Colonization and Commerce.

Education.—Advanced course of Lectures on Educational Subjects.

Mathematics.—Logarithmic, Algebraic, and Geometric Arithmetic, Recapitulation of Commercial Arithmetic. Quadratic Equations continued. Ratios and Progressions. Theorem of Undetermined Co-efficients. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. 5th. and 6th books of Euclid.

Natural Philosophy.—Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

Classics.—Elements of the Latin Language, as in Bryce's 1st Latin Reader.

French.—Student's Companion—Translation from French into English, and from English into French—De Fivas' Reading book continued—Racine.

Natural History.—Elements of Botany.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Principles, and applications to Canadian Agriculture.

Drawing.—Figures from the Flat and from Models—Elements of Perspective.

Music.—Instrumental Music, and Concone's Lessons in Vocal Music.

Religious Instruction throughout the Session.

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Article Fourth.—Every pupil-teacher on passing the examination will be allowed a sum not exceeding £9, to assist in paying his board.*

Article Fifth.—Every pupil residing at a distance of more than ninety miles from the city of Montreal, shall be entitled to receive an allowance for travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance, but not to exceed two pounds ten shillings *per annum*.

Article Sixth.—The total amount of allowances paid to pupil-teachers under the foregoing articles shall not exceed £333 6s. 8d. currency, yearly—that being the sum granted for this object; and when the whole of this amount is appropriated, such pupil-teachers as may apply for admission shall not be entitled to any portion thereof, until vacancies shall occur.

Special Regulations for Government and Discipline.

Article First.—Pupil-teachers guilty of drunkenness, of frequenting taverns, of entering disorderly houses or gambling houses, of keeping company with disorderly persons, or of committing any act of immorality or insubordination, shall be expelled.

Article Second.—There shall be no intercourse between the male and female pupil-teachers while in the School or when going to, or returning from it. Teachers of one sex are strictly prohibited from visiting those of the other.

Article Third.—They are on no account to be absent from their lodgings after half-past nine o'clock in the evening.

Article Fourth.—They will be allowed to attend such Lectures and public meetings only as may be considered by the Principal conducive to their moral and mental improvement.

Article Fifth.—Proprietors of boarding-houses authorized by the Principal shall report to him any infraction of the rules, with which they have become acquainted.

Article Sixth.—The Professors shall have the power of excluding from the lectures for a time, any student who may be inattentive to his studies or guilty of any minor infraction of the regulations.

Article Seventh.—Pupil-teachers will be required to state with what religious denomination they are connected; and a list of the Students connected with each denomination shall be furnished to one of the Ministers of such denomination resident in Montreal, with a request that he will meet weekly with that portion of the pupil-teachers, or otherwise provide for their religious instruction.

Every Thursday afternoon after four o'clock will be assigned for this purpose.

Article Eight.—In addition to punctual attendance at the weekly religious instruction, each student will be required to attend public worship at his own church, at least every Sunday.

Intending students may obtain all necessary information on application to the Principal or either of the Professors.

*Except in the case of Teachers in training for the Academy Diploma, who may receive a sum not exceeding £20.

MODEL SCHOOL OF McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Head Teacher of Boys' School—James McGregor, M. A.
   "   "   Girls' School—Amy F. Murray.

These Schools can accommodate about 300 pupils, are supplied with the best furniture and apparatus, and conducted on the most modern methods of teaching. They receive pupils from the age of six and upwards, and give a thorough English education. Fee: Boys' and Girls' Model Schools, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per week; Primary School, 9d.; payable weekly.

Time Table of McGill Normal School.
1870-71.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
9 10 11	Model School.	Arithmetic. Art of Teaching. Algebra & Geometry.	Model School.	Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry.	Model School.	Drawing. Elocution. Singing.
1 2 3 4	Geography. History. Composition. French.	Chemistry. Model School.	Natural History. Geography. English Literature. French.	Model School. Religious Instruction.	Grammar. History. Grammar & Writing French.	

MODEL SCHOOL CLASS.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
9 10 11	Arithmetic. Natural Philosophy. Algebra & Geometry.	Model School.	Agricul. Chemistry. Natural History. Latin.	Arithmetic. Algebra & Geometry. Latin.	Model School.	Elocution. Drawing. Singing.
1 2 3 4	Model School.	Geography. History & En'h. Liter. French. Grammar.		Education. General Exercise. Composition. Religious Instruction.	Model School. French.	

ACADEMY CLASS.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
9 10 11	Natural Philosophy. Greek.	Model School. Latin.	Latin. Natural History. Mathematics.	Model School.	French. Latin. Mathematics.	Elocution. Drawing. Singing.
1 2 3 4	Mathematics. French.	Geography. History & En'h. Liter. Moral Philosophy.	Model School.	Greek. Composition. Religious Instruction	Model School.	

PROTESTANT BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

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High School Committee.
Office, Burnside Hall, Dorchester Street, open from 10 to 2.
DR. JENKINS, *Chairman.*
HON. JAMES FERRIER.
DR. MACVICAR.
MR. LUNN.
Mr. W. C. BAYNES, B.A., *Secretary.*

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PROFESSOR HOWE, LL.D., *Classical.*
Mr. D. RODGER, M.A., *Commercial.*
——————————— *Preparatory.*

Assistant Masters.
MR. GEORGE MURRAY, B.A., Oxon.
MR. J. GREEN, M.A.
PROF. DAREY, M.A.
MR. J. ANDREW.

The Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the City of Montreal in assuming charge of the High School, desire to render this Institution more efficient than it has been in the past, more available for parents of moderate means, and therefore more popular. They would, in a word, make the High School worthy of the intelligence and growth of the Community in whose interest it has been founded.

On the first of September 1870, the High School will come under the care of the Commissioners. The buildings will have been put into thorough repair, and the whole establishment reorganized.

The School will consist of three Departments:—a Preparatory Department, a Commercial Department, and a Classical Department. Each of these Departments will be under the charge of a Head Master, and a staff of efficient assistants.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The work of this Department will be carried on in a separate School House to be built, during the summer, on the property adjacent to Burnside Hall, It will be under the charge of———————as Head Master. who will be assisted by thoroughly trained Mistresses. Boys will be admitted at the early age of six; and the course in the Department will run over three years. The French language, during the whole period of the Preparatory Course, will receive an equal share of attention with English, and during the last year the rudiments of Latin will be taught. By this means the Head Master will be in a position to suggest to the parents of each boy when leaving the Preparatory Department into which of the two remaining Departments, whether the Classical or the Commercial, he had better pursue his studies. The advantages of this arrangement will commend themselves to the judgment and approval of parents and guardians. There young boys will be entirely separated from the bigger boys of the HighSchool. they will be under female influence, and will be prepared by early familiarity with the French tongue, to pursue the study of it afterwards with ease.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Will be under the Charge, as Head Master, of David Rodger, Esq.. M. A., who has proved himself for a long period in Montreal an able and successful teacher. He will be assisted by other competent Masters. Pupils in this department will be carried on to the highest standard possible of Arithmetic, Writing, Book-keeping and Mathematics; French, German. and Natural Science will also be embraced in the curriculum; so that upon

leaving the High School, that is if permitted to take the full Commercial Course, they will be competent to enter upon and to discharge the duties of assistants in Merchants' Offices, without additional preparation and study.

THE CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Will be presided over by H. A. HOWE, ESQ., LL.D., of whose qualities as a teacher of youth, the Commissioners need not speak. Dr. Howe's Scholarship and taste, and his aptitude in teaching, are universally acknowledged by the citizens of Montreal, amongst whom he has been living and whose sons he has been teaching for upwards of twenty years. Dr. Howe will be assisted by Classical masters of proved capacity and skill, and in this department, youths will, as heretofore, be conducted to such advanced studies in Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science, as shall fit them to enter any one of the Universities of Canada or of Great Britain.

The Commissioners have resolved upon the following scale of Fees, payable in all cases in advance :—

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

First Form $6 per term, $24 per annum. Second and Third Forms $7.50 per term, $30 per annum.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS.

A Uniform charge of $10.00 per term, $40.00 per annum.

The School Terms, as heretofore, will be as follows :—

Autumn Term - - - -	1st September to 15th November.
Winter Term - - - -	16th November to 31st January.
Spring Term - - - -	1st February to 15th April.
Summer Term - - - -	16th April to 30th June.

A Drilling Fee of $2.00 per annum will be exacted from each pupil.

This announcement, which the authorities of the University have allowed to be introduced into their Calendar, presents only a general view of the changes which the Commissioners propose to effect in this Institution.

During the summer, more minute information will be published in the High School Calendar.

EXAMINATION PAPERS

McGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

SESSION OF 1869-70.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

* Error in page 24, sessional examinations should be 36.
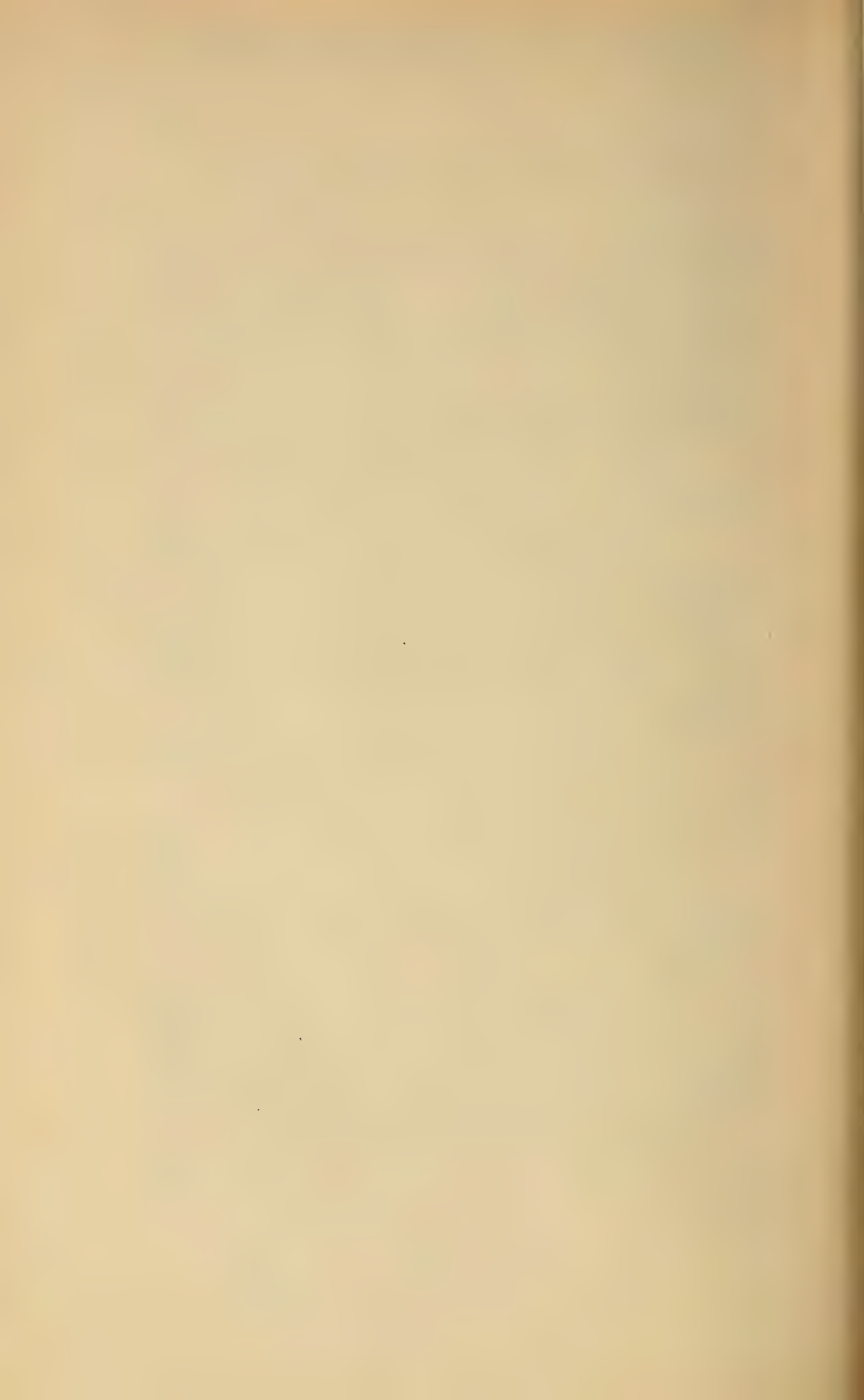
McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION, 1869.

Thursday, September 23rd :—9 to 12.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.—ALGEBRA.

Examiner.....................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Show that $l^2 \alpha^2 + m^2 \beta^2 = n^2 \gamma^2$ denotes a conic with respect to which $\alpha \beta \gamma$ are the sides of a self-conjugate triangle.

2. If the co-efficients in the equation of any right line $\lambda \alpha + \mu \beta + \nu \gamma$ be connected by any relation of the second order in $\lambda \mu \nu$

$$A \lambda^2 + B \mu^2 + C \nu^2 + 2 F \mu \nu + 2 G \gamma \lambda + 2 H \lambda \mu = 0$$

the *envelope* of the line is a conic section.

3. A triangle is circumscribed to a given conic, two of its vertices move on fixed right lines, find the locus of the third.

4. Find the principal parameter of the parabola

$$9 x^2 + 24 xy + 16 y^2 + 22 x + 46 y + 9 = 0.$$

5. Find the condition that two conic sections, given by the general equation, should be similar, even though not similarly placed.

6. If through any point O two chords be drawn meeting a conic in points R' R'' S' S'', then the ratio of the rectangles $\dfrac{O \; R'. \; O \; R''}{O \; S'. \; O \; S''}$ will be constant whatever be the position of the point O, provided that the directions of the lines $O \; R.\; O \; S$ be constant. Prove this, and examine the exceptional case.

7. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree in α, β, γ

$$a \alpha^2 + b \beta^2 + c \gamma^2 + 2 f \beta \gamma + 2 g \gamma \alpha + 2 h \alpha \beta = 0.$$

may represent a circle.

8. Find the radical centre of the circles.

$(-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 7; \; (x-3)^2 + y^2 = 5; \; (x+4)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 9.$

9. The lines joining the corresponding vertices of a triangle and its conjugate, meet in a point.

10. Given the angles of a triangle, one vertex is fixed, another moves along a fixed right line, find the locus of the third.

11. Given vertical angle of a triangle, and the sum of the reciprocals of the sides, the base will always pass through a fixed point.

12. Prove that the roots of the equation

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & h & g \\ h & b-\lambda & f \\ g & f & c-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

are all real.

13. Every skew symmetrical determinant of even degree is a perfect square.

14. Express the minors of a reciprocal determinant in terms of the constituents of the original determinant.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL,

ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION,

Thursday, September 23rd :—2 to 5 p. m.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner.....................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Find the differential equation of the cycloid and prove that its area is equal to three times the area of the generating circle.

2. Investigate the general method of determining the envelope of a system of curves.

3. The radius of curvature of any curve is

$$\mathrm{R} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{dy^2}{dx^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}}$$

4. Change the expression for R in last question into one in which the arc shall be the independent variable.

5. If $y = f(x)$ be the equation of a curve, prove that the curve is convex or concave to the axis, according as $\frac{d_2 y}{dx^2}$ is positive or negative.

6. Define *singular* points of curves, points of *inflexion*, *multiple* points, *conjugate* points and *cusps*.

 a. Find the points of inflexion in the Witch of Agnesi, viz. :—

$$y = \frac{2\,a}{x} \sqrt{2\,ax - x^2}$$

7. Prove by integration the formula for the area of a circle.

8. Find the integrals

$$\int_x e^{ax} \cdot \cos k\,x \; ; \qquad \int_x \frac{1}{a + b\,\sin x} \; ; \qquad \int_\theta \sin m\,\theta \cos n\,\theta$$

9. Find the integrals

$$\int_x e^x\, x^4 \quad ; \qquad \int_x \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^4 - x^4}} \; ; \qquad \int_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{a + bx + cx^2}}$$

10. Find the length of an arc of a parabola.

11. Eliminate by differentiation the functions from

$$z = f\left(y + ax\right) + \phi\left(y - ax\right)$$

12. Expand $f\left(x, y\right)$ when x becomes $x + h$, and y becomes $y + k$.

13. Find x that y may be a maximum or minimum in

$$y = x \tan\,\theta - \frac{x^2}{4\,h\,\cos^2\theta}$$
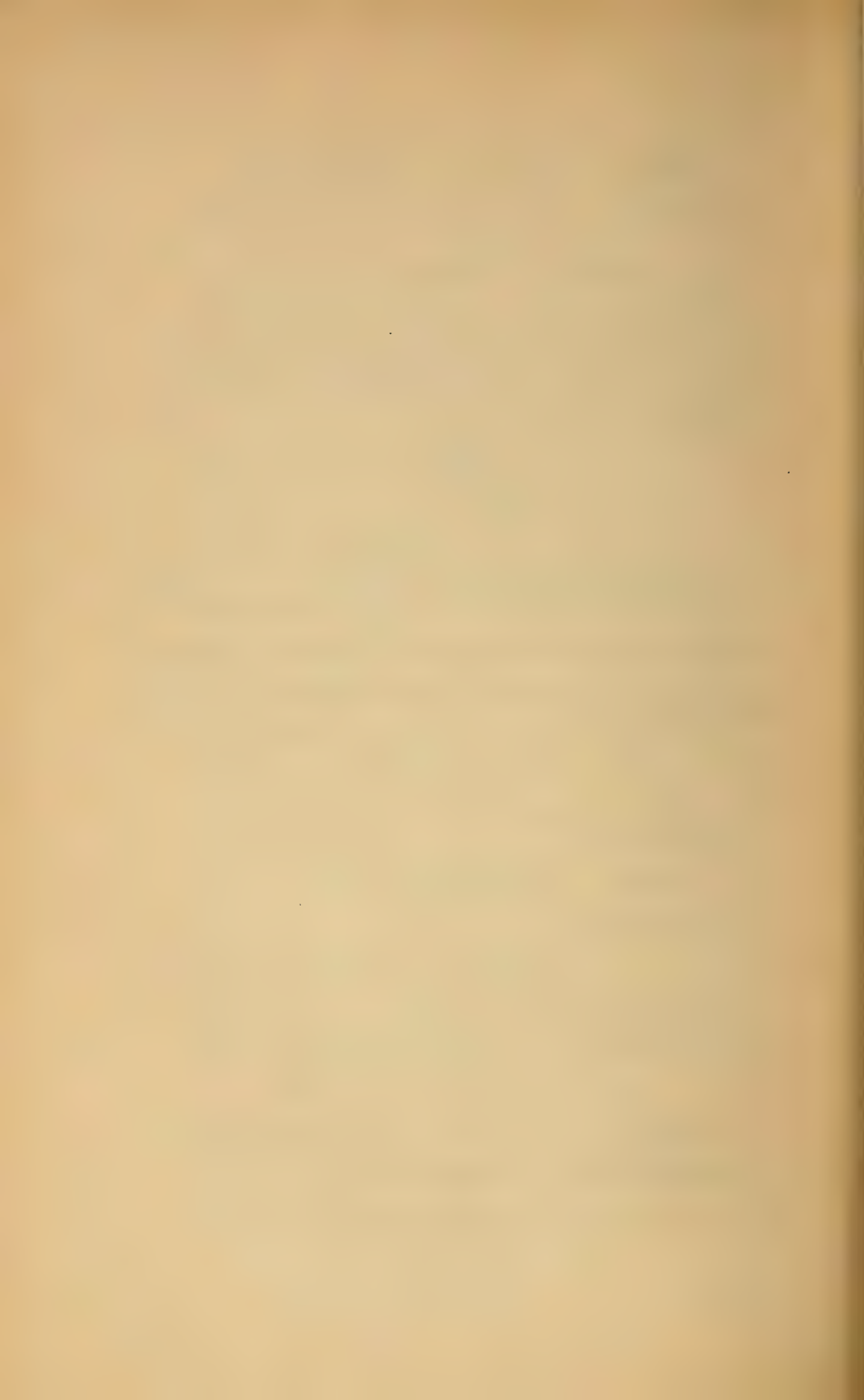
McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

Thursday, December 16th :—Morning, 9 to 12.

1. Translate :—

(A) ἐκεῖθεν δὲ διαβὰς τὸν πόρον ἦκεν ἐς Μέμφιν· καὶ θύει ἐκεῖ τοῖς τε ἄλλοις θεοῖς καὶ τῷ Ἄπιδι καὶ ἀγῶνα ἐποίησε γυμνικόν τε καὶ μουσικόν· ἦκον δὲ αὐτῷ οἱ ἀμφὶ ταῦτα τεχνῖται ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος οἱ δοκιμώτατοι. ἐκ δὲ Μέμφιος κατέπλει κατὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ὡς ἐπὶ θάλασσαν τούς τε ὑπασπιστὰς ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν λαβὼν καὶ τοὺς τοξότας καὶ τοὺς Ἀγριᾶνας καὶ τῶν ἱππέων τὴν βασιλικὴν ἴλην τὴν τῶν ἑταίρων. ἐλθὼν δὲ ἐς Κάνωβον καὶ κατὰ τὴν λίμνην τὴν Μαρίαν περιπλεύσας ἀποβαίνει ὅπου νῦν Ἀλεξάνδρεια πόλις ᾤκισται, Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐπώνυμος. καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ ὁ χῶρος κάλλιστος κτίσαι ἐν αὐτῷ πόλιν καὶ γενέσθαι ἂν εὐδαίμονα τὴν πόλιν. πόθος οὖν λαμβάνει αὐτὸν τοῦ ἔργου, καὶ αὐτὸς τὰ σημεῖα τῇ πόλει ἔθηκεν, ἵνα τε ἀγορὰν ἐν αὐτῇ δείμασθαι ἔδει καὶ ἱερὰ ὅσα καὶ θεῶν ὧν τινων, τῶν μὲν Ἑλληνικῶν, Ἴσιδος δὲ Αἰγυπτίας, καὶ τὸ τεῖχος ᾗ περιβεβλῆσθαι. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐθύετο, καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ ἐφαίνετο.

(B) Ταῦτα ὡς ἐξηγγέλθη Ἀλεξάνδρῳ πρὸς τῶν κατασκόπων τῶν Περσῶν ὅσοι ἑάλωσαν, ἔμεινεν αὐτοῦ ἵνα ἐξηγγέλθη ἡμέρας τέσσαρας· καὶ τήν τε στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἀνέπαυσε, τό τε στρατόπεδον τάφρῳ τε καὶ χάρακι ἐτείχισεν. ἔγνω γὰρ τὰ μὲν σκευοφόρα ἀπολείπειν καὶ ὅσοι τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπόμαχοι ἦσαν, αὐτὸς δὲ ξὺν τοῖς μαχίμοις οὐδὲν ἄλλο ὅτι μὴ ὅπλα φέρουσιν ἰέναι ἐς τὸν ἀγῶνα. ἀναλαβὼν οὖν τὴν δύναμιν νυκτὸς ἦγεν ἀμφὶ δευτέραν φυλακὴν μάλιστα, ὡς ἅμ' ἡμέρᾳ προσμῖξαι τοῖς βαρβάροις. Δαρεῖος δέ, ὡς προσηγγέλθη αὐτῷ προσάγων ἤδη Ἀλέξανδρος, ἐκτάσσει τὴν στρατιὰν ὡς ἐς μάχην· καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ἦγεν ὡσαύτως τεταγμένους. καὶ ἀπεῖχε μὲν ἀλλήλων τὰ στρατόπεδα ὅσον ἑξήκοντα σταδίους, οὐ μήν πω καθεώρων ἀλλήλους· γήλοφοι γὰρ ἐν μέσῳ ἐπίπροσθεν ἀμφοῖν ἦσαν.

(C) Αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπὶ Σούσων ἐστέλλετο· καὶ ἐντυγχάνει αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ὅ τε παῖς τοῦ Σουσίων σατράπου καὶ παρὰ Φιλοξένου ἐπιστολεύς. Φιλόξενον γὰρ εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς μάχης ἐπὶ Σούσων ἐστάλκει Ἀλέξανδρος. τῇ δὲ ἐπιστολῇ τῇ παρὰ Φιλοξένου ἐνεγέγραπτο ὅτι τήν τε πόλιν οἱ Σούσιοι παραδεδώκασιν καὶ τὰ χρήματα πάντα σῶά ἐστιν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ. ἀφίκετο δὲ ἐς Σοῦσα Ἀλέξανδρος ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος ἐν ἡμέραις εἴκοσι· καὶ παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν τά τε χρήματα παρέλαβεν, ὄντα ἀργυρίου τάλαντα ἐς πεντακισμύρια, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην κατασκευὴν τὴν βασιλικήν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα κατελήφθη αὐτοῦ, ὅσα Ξέρξης ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἄγων ἦλθε, τά τε ἄλλα καὶ Ἁρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος

3

χαλκαῖ εἰκόνες. καὶ ταύτας Ἀθηναίοις ὀπίσω πέμπει Ἀλεξανδρος, καὶ νῦν
κεῖται Ἀθήνησιν ἐν Κεραμεικῷ αἱ εἰκόνες, ᾗ ἄνιμεν ἐς πόλιν, καταντικρὺ
μάλιστα τοῦ Μητρῴου, οὐ μακρὰν τῶν Εὐθανέμων τοῦ βωμοῦ· ὅστις δὲ
μεμύηται ταῖν θεαῖν ἐν Ἐλευσῖνι, οἶδε τὸν Εὐθανέμου βωμὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ δαπέδου
ὄντα.

2· Parse the following verbs, and give the Present Infinitive of each :—
ἐγκαταλήφθη, κατέσπων, διεξέπεσε, ἀντιπαρῆγον, προτέτακτο, πεπυσμένος,
ᾤκισται, δείμασθαι, περιβεβλῆσθαι, ὑφηγεῖτο, περιῄει, ἑάλω.

3. Explain the following constructions :—(a) ἐγγὺς ἦν τοῦ ἐξαλλάσσειν
τὸν χῶρον. (b) οὐχ ὑπελείποντο Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τοῦ ἔργου. (c) συμπάντων
προτεταγμένοι ἦσαν οἱ ἱππεῖς. (d) καὶ αὐτοὶ τῆς χώρας ἔμπειροι.

4. Explain the composition of the following words :—ἰληδόν, εὐώνυμον,
ἀβλαβεῖς, πυκνή, ἀποχρώντως, μεγαλήγορον, λοχαγόν, αὐτόθεν, ἀνύδρου,
ἄπιστος.

5. Give the exact import of the prepositions in the following ext. :—
(a) ἐπὶ Σούσων ἐστέλλετο. (b) παρέπλει ἐκ Φοινίκης ὡς ἐπ᾽ Αἴγυπτον. · ἐκ
Δαρείου καθεστηκώς. (c) ἀναπλεῖν κατὰ τὸν ποταμόν.

6. Write short explanatory notes on the following:—ταῖν θεαῖν ἐν
Ἐλευσῖνι. ἐς βάθος τεταγμένοι. ἐπὶ κέρως ἦγε. οἱ μηλοφόροι. ἡ Πάραλος.
ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν.˝ ἀλαλαγμοῦ.

7. Define the terms *stem*, *root*, *prefix*, and *suffix*, giving examples.
Point out the proper distinction between *cognate* and *derived* words.
Give the cognate forms in Latin and English of ἕζομαι, θιγγάνω, and
γιγνώσκω.

8. (a) Decline the following words :—ἀνήρ, πατήρ, οὗτος, χώρα, κέρας.
(b) Decline the following, accentuating them :—χρυσός, ἔλαφος, σοφία,
δῆμος.

9. State and illustrate the rule for the *number* of the verb, when its
nominative is a noun in the *neuter plural*. (b) Give the several mean-
ings of αὐτός according to its position.

10. (a) Give the meaning of, and the difference between the Imperfect
and Aorist Tenses, respectively. (b) Write down the Future and Aorist
(1st Sing.), of :—ἔχω, τίκτω, γίγνομαι, ἐλαύνω, τέμνω, φέρω.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

Thursday, December 16th :—Morning, 9 to 12.

SECOND YEAR.

GREEK.—EURIPIDES.—MEDEA.

Examiner,...................... Rev. George Cornish, M.A.

1. Translate :—

     (A) ΜΗ. μὴ, πρός σε γονάτων τῆς τε νεογάμου κόρης.

         ΚΡ. λόγους ἀναλοῖς· οὐ γὰρ ἂν πείσαις ποτέ.

         ΜΗ. ἀλλ' ἐξελᾷς με, κοὐδὲν αἰδέσει λιτάς ;

         ΚΡ. φιλῶ γὰρ οὐ σὲ μᾶλλον ἢ δόμους ἐμούς.

         ΜΗ. ὦ πατρὶς, ὥς σου κάρτα νῦν μνείαν ἔχω.

         ΚΡ. πλὴν γὰρ τέκνων ἔμοιγε φίλτατον πόλις.

         ΜΗ. φεῦ φεῦ· βροτοῖς ἔρωτες ὡς κακὸν μέγα.

         ΚΡ. ὅπως ἂν, οἶμαι, καὶ παραστῶσιν τύχαι.

         ΜΗ. Ζεῦ, μὴ λάθοι σε τῶνδ' ὃς αἴτιος κακῶν.

         ΚΡ. ἕρπ', ὦ ματαία, καί μ' ἀπάλλαξον πόνων.

         ΜΗ. πονοῦμεν ἡμεῖς κοὐ πόνων κεχρήμεθα.

         ΚΡ. τάχ' ἐξ ὀπαδῶν χειρὸς ὠσθήσει βίᾳ.

     (B) ΧΟ. ἔρωτες ὑπὲρ μὲν ἄγαν ἐλθόντες οὐκ εὐδοξίαν

         οὐδ' ἀρετὰν παρέδωκαν ἀνδράσιν· εἰ δ' ἅλις ἔλθοι

         Κύπρις, οὐκ ἄλλα θεὸς εὔχαρις οὕτω.

         μήποτ', ὦ δέσποιν', ἐπ' ἐμοὶ χρυσέων τόξων ἐφείης

         ἱμέρῳ χρίσασ' ἄφυκτον οἰστόν.

         στέργοι δέ με σωφροσύνα, δώρημα κάλλιστον θεῶν·

         μηδὲ ποτ' ἀμφιλόγους ὀργὰς ἀκόρεστά τε νείκη

         θυμὸν ἐκπλήξασ' ἑτέροις ἐπὶ λέκτροις

         προσβάλοι δεινὰ Κύπρις, ἀπτολέμους δ' εὐνὰς σεβίζουσ'

         ὀξύφρων κρίνοι λέχη γυναικῶν.

         ὦ πατρίς, ὦ δῶμά τ' ἐμὸν,

         μὴ δῆτ' ἄπολις γενοίμαν

         τὸν ἀμαχανίας ἔχουσα δυσπέρατον αἰῶν'

         οἰκτροτάτων ἀχέων.

         θανάτῳ θανάτῳ πάρος δαμείην

         ἁμέραν τάνδ' ἐξανύσασα· μόχθων δ' οὐκ ἄλλος

         ὕπερθεο ἢ γᾶς πατρίας στέρεσθαι.

         (C) ἐγὼ δ' ἐς ἄλλην γαῖαν εἶμι δὴ φυγὰς,

         πρὶν σφῶν ὀνασθαι κἀπιδεῖν εὐδαίμονας,

         πρὶν λέκτρα καὶ γυναῖκα καὶ γαμηλίους

         εὐνὰς ἀγῆλαι λαμπάδας τ' ἀνασχεθεῖν.

         ὦ δυστάλαινα τῆς ἐμῆς αὐθαδίας.

ἄλλως ἀρ' ὑμᾶς, ὦ τέκν', ἐξεθρεψάμην,
ἄλλως δ' ἐμόχθουν καὶ κατεξάνθην πόνοις,
στερρὰς ἐνεγκοῦσ' ἐν τόκοις ἀλγηδόνας.
ἦ μήν ποθ' ἡ δύστηνος εἶχον ἐλπίδας
πολλὰς ἐν ὑμῖν γηροβοσκήσειν τ' ἐμὲ
καὶ κατθανοῦσαν χερσὶν εὖ περιστελεῖν,
ζηλωτὸν ἀνθρώποισι· νῦν δ' ὄλωλε δὴ
γλυκεῖα φροντίς. σφῷν γὰρ ἐστερημένη
λυπρὸν διάξω βίοτον ἀλγεινόν τ' ἐμοί.
ὑμεῖς δὲ μητέρ' οὐκέτ' ὄμμασιν φίλοις
ὄψεσθ', ἐς ἄλλο σχῆμ' ἀποστάντες βίου.
φεῦ φεῦ· τί προσδέρκεσθέ μ' ὄμμασιν, τέκνα ;
τί προσγελᾶτε τὸν πανύστατον γέλων ;
αἰαῖ· τί δράσω ; καρδία γὰρ οἴχεται,
γυναῖκες, ὄμμα φαιδρὸν ὡς εἶδον τέκνων.
οὐπ ἂν δυναίμην· χαιρέτω βουλεύματα
τὰ πρόσθεν· ἄξω παῖδας ἐκ γαίας ἐμούς.

2. Explain the following constructions :—(a) ἀλλὰ τῆς ἐμῆς κάκης, τὸ καὶ προέσθαι μαλθακοὺς λόγους. (b) συλλήψομαι τοῦδέ σοι πόνου. (c) ξυμβάλλεται πολλὰ τοῦδε δείματος. (d) ὡς κλύδων ἀκούει νουθετουμένη φίλων.

3. Give the meaning and etymology of the following :—δέργμα, ἀρτίφρων, ἐξηντληκέναι, ἀπλάτου, σκαιοὺς, προσάντης, ἐχεγγύους, ἀβρῶς, κίβδηλος, χλωρόν.

4. Parse the following verbs :—ἀμφιθῇ, ὄμνυ, μεθῶ, εἷλου, τμηθεῖσα, σίγα, σιγᾷ, δράσειε, τάκου, ἐξελᾷς.

5. Discuss the following var. lectt. and give their meaning, severally :—
(1) μηδ' ἐρετμῶσαι χέρας ἀνδρῶν ἀριστέων—ἀρίστων. (2) ἀνδάνουσα φυγῇ πολιτας—πολίτων—πολίταις. (3) ἐκ τρόχων—τροχῶν—στείχουσιν. (4) θυγατέρ' ἤ τ' ἐγήματο—ἥν τ' ἐγήματο.

6. (a) οὐ σε μὴ μεθῶ, οὐ μὴ δυσμενὴς ἔσει :—Translate and explain the force of οὐ μὴ when used, (1) with the Fut. Ind., and (2) with the Aor. Subj. (b) Give the import of the prepositions in :—σοφώτερ' ἢ κατ' ἄνδρα. δέχου δὲ μὴ πρὸς ἡδονὴν λόγους. ἀφ' ἡσύχου ποδὸς δύσκλειαν ἐκτήσαντο.

7. (a) Give the equivalents of :—ἐγῷδα, χὠ, ἀνήρ, ταὐτῳ 'γῷμαι, ἐμούστι, κᾆτα. (b) ἀτιμάσας ἔχει :—Explain the force of this idiom.

8. πεφύκαμεν σοφαί :—Suppose the reading were σοφοί, what difference would it make in the sense ? Give the canon by which this usage is explained.

9. (a) Explain and illustrate the construction with verbals in τέος, (b) What cases are used to express (1) price or value, (2) the agent. (3) the means, and (4) duration, severally ? (c) In what ways may a purpose be expressed in Greek ?

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—SOPHOCLES.—ELECTRA.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,..................... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

    (A)   ΗΛ. ὦ φάος ἁγνὸν

        καὶ γῆς ἰσόμοιρ' ἀὴρ, ὥς μοι
        πολλὰς μὲν θρήνων ᾠδὰς,
        πολλὰς δ' ἀντήρεις ᾔσθου
        στέρνων πλαγὰς αἱμασσομένων,
        ὁπόταν δνοφερὰ νὺξ ὑπολειφθῇ·
        τὰ δὲ παννυχίδων ἤδη στυγεραὶ
        ξυνίσασ' εὐναὶ μογερῶν οἴκων,
        ὅσα τὸν δύστηνον ἐμὸν θρηνῶ
        πατέρ', ὃν κατὰ μὲν βάρβαρον αἶαν
        φοίνιος Ἄρης οὐκ ἐξένισεν,
        μήτηρ δ' ἡμὴ χὠ κοινολεχὴς
        Αἴγισθος ὅπως δρῦν ὑλοτόμοι
        σχίζουσι κάρα φονίῳ πελέκει.
        κοὐδεὶς τούτων οἶκτος ἀπ' ἄλλης
        ἢ 'μοῦ φέρεται, σοῦ, πάτερ, οὕτως
        αἰκῶς οἰκτρῶς τε θανόντος.

    (B)   πατήρ ποθ' οὑμὸς, ὡς ἐγὼ κλύω, θεᾶς
        παίζων κατ' ἄλσος ἐξεκίνησεν ποδοῖν
        στικτὸν κεράστην ἔλαφον, οὗ κατὰ σφαγὰς
        ἐκκομπάσας ἔπος τι τυγχάνει βαλών.
        κἀκ τοῦδε μηνίσασα Λητῷα κόρη
        κατεῖχ' Ἀχαιοὺς, ὡς πατὴρ ἀντίσταθμον
        τοῦ θηρὸς ἐκθύσειε τὴν αὑτοῦ κόρην.
        ὧδ' ἦν τὰ κείνης θύματ'· οὐ γὰρ ἦν λύσις
        ἄλλη στρατῷ πρὸς οἶκον οὐδ' εἰς Ἴλιον.
        ἀνθ' ὧν βιασθεὶς πολλὰ κἀντιβὰς μόλις
        ἔθυσεν αὐτὴν, οὐχὶ Μενέλεω χάριν.
        εἰ δ' οὖν, ἐρῶ γὰρ καὶ τὸ σὸν, κεῖνον θέλων
        ἐπωφελῆσαι ταῦτ' ἔδρα, τούτου θανεῖν
        χρῆν αὐτὸν οὕνεκ' ἐκ σέθεν ; ποίῳ νόμῳ ;
        ὅρα τιθεῖσα τόνδε τὸν νόμον βροτοῖς
        μὴ πῆμα σαυτῇ καὶ μετάγνοιαν τιθῇς.
        εἰ γὰρ κτενοῦμεν ἄλλον ἀντ' ἄλλου, σύ τοι
        πρώτη θάνοις ἄν, εἰ δίκης γε τυγχάνοις.

(C)   κεῖνος δ' ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἐσχάτην στήλην ἔχων
ἔχριμπτ' ἀεὶ σύριγγα, δεξιόν τ' ἀνεὶς
σειραῖον ἵππον εἶργε τὸν προσκείμενον.
καὶ πρὶν μὲν ὀρθοὶ πάντες ἕστασαν δίφροι·
ἔπειτα δ' Αἰνιᾶνος ἀνδρὸς ἄστομοι
πῶλοι βίᾳ φέρουσιν, ἐκ δ' ὑποστροφῆς
τελοῦντες ἕκτον ἕβδομόν τ' ἤδη δρόμον
μέτωπα συμπαίουσι Βαρκαίοις ὄχοις·
κἀντεῦθεν ἄλλος ἄλλον ἐξ ἑνὸς κακοῦ
ἔθραυε, κἀνέπιπτε, πᾶν δ' ἐπίμπλατο
ναυαγίων Κρισαῖον ἱππικῶν πέδον.
γνοὺς δ' οὓξ 'Αθηνῶν δεινὸς ἡνιοστρόφος
ἔξω παρασπᾷ κἀνακωχεύει παρεὶς
κλύδων' ἔφιππον ἐν μέσῳ κυκώμενον.
ἤλαυνε δ' ἔσχατος μὲν, ὑστέρας ἔχων
πώλους 'Ορέστης, τῷ τέλει πίστιν φέρων.

2. State and discuss the different interpretations that have been given
of the following extracts:—(a) γῆς ἰσόμοιρ' ἀήρ. (b) δρόμου ἱπώσας
(τῇ φύσει, vulg.) τάφεσει τὰ τέρματα. (c) τοῦ χάριν τίνων ἔθυσεν αὐτήν ;
(d) τίνος ποιήσεις τὰ πολλὰ πνεύματ' ἐσχ' ἐν 'Αυλίδι.

3. Explain grammatically the following :—(a) φάσκειν Μυκήνας ὁρᾶν.
(b) μέλαινα ἄστρων εὐφρόνη. (c) ἄσκευον αὐτὸν ἀσπίδων δόλοισι κλέψαι
χειρὸς ἐνδίκους σφαγάς. (d) τὰ μητρὸς ἤ μ' ἐγείνατο. (e) τοὺς ἐκβαλοῦσ'
ἔχεις. (f) ἀγροῖσι τυγχάνει.

4. Write explanatory notes on :—(1) πλευρὰν ὑφειμένη. (2) ἐμασχαλίσθη.
(3) τῷ παλαμναίῳ. (4) τὸ κλεινὸν 'Ελλάδος πρόσχημ' ἀγῶνος. (5) πένταθλα.
(6) δεξιὸν σειραῖον ἵππον. (7) δρόμων διαύλων.

5. Explain the following forms of verbs :—ᾔδη, ζίει, καλεῖ, πελᾶν, δρώη,
ἀποιοίατο, ἄραρεν, παρεῖτο, ἐκλάχῃ, ἔπηλαν, ἀπώσει.

6. Give the etymology and meaning of :—Λυκεῖος, εὐμαρής, ἀλιπαρῆ,
μιάστορα, κροτητῶν, πρόσχημα, φροῦδος, ἀψεγές, ἀπερίτροπος, δνοφερά.

7. (a) Explain the force of οὐ μή, and state the difference in meaning
when used with the *Fut. Ind.* and the *Aor. Subj.* (b) Distinguish
between ὁρα μὴ τιθῇς (Dindorf), and ὁρα μὴ τίθης (Wunder).

8. καὶ ταῦτα τηλικοῦτος (Electra).—How do you explain this peculiarity
of gender ? (b) ΗΛ. πεσούμεθ' εἰ χρή, πατρὶ τιμωρούμενοι.—State the
canon for this usage.

10. (a) Decline, with accents :—νόος, κάλως, θρίξ, γέλως. (b) Give the
Comparative and *Superlative* of :—σαφής, μέγας, ῥᾴδιος, ἐγγύς. (c) Write
down the *Aor.* and *Fut., Act., Pass.*, and *Mid.* (1st Sing.) of :—θαυμαζω,
βλάπτω, λαμβάνω, βοηθέω.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

LATIN.—VIRGIL.—ÆNEID, BOOK VI.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....................Rev. George Cornish, M.A.

1. Translate :—

   (A)   Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumæa Sibylla
Horrendas canit ambages antroque remugit,
Obscuris vera involvens ; ea frena furenti
Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.
Ut primum cessit furor et rabida ora quierunt,
Incipit Æneas heros : Non ulla laborum,
O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit ;
Omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi.
Unum oro : Quando hic inferni ianua regis
Dicitur et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
Contingat ; doceas iter et sacra ostia pandas.
Illum ego per flammas et mille sequentia tela
Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi ;
Ille meum comitatus iter maria omnia mecum
Atque omnes pelagique minas cœlique ferebat,
Invalidus, viris ultra sortemque senectæ.

   (B)   Vis et *Tarquinios reges*, animamque superbam
Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos ?
Consulis imperium hic primus sævasque secures
Accipiet, natosque pater, nova bella moventes,
Ad pœnam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,
Infelix ! Utcunque ferent ea facta minores,
Vincet amor patriæ laudumque immensa cupido.
Quin *Decios*, Drusosque procul, *saevumque securi*
Adspice *Torquatum*, et *referentem signa Camillum*.
Illæ autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
Concordes animæ nunc et dum nocte premuntur,
Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitæ
Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt,
Aggeribus *socer* Alpinis atque arce Monœci
Descendens, *gener* adversis instructus Eois !
Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella,
Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite viris.

9

Tuque prior, tu parce, genùs qui ducis Olympo
Proiice tela manu, sanguis meus.
Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum, cæsis insignis Achivis.
Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenas,
Ipsumque Æaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli.
Ultus avos Troiæ, templa et temerata Minervæ.

2. Explain, briefly, the historical allusions in Italics in ext. (B).

3. Write explanatory notes on the following extracts and express their meaning in prose :—(*a*) Stat ductis sortibus urna. (*b*) Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum. (*c*) Dardana Paridis tela manusque. (*d*) Aeneae addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus. (*e*) Nocturnas inchoat aras. (*f*) Primam qui legibus urbem fundabit.

4. Give the force and meaning of the adverbs in the following :—(*a*) Quae sint ea flumina *porro*. (*b*) *Pariter* pietate *vel* armis egregius. (*c*) Silex *jam jam* lapsura. (*d*) Quos *jam inde* ut prospexit. (*e*) Fare *jam istinc* (*h*) Explain the following archaic forms :—*Divom, volt, olli, aurai.*

5. Name the cases of the words in Italics, with a translation of the ext. and state the grounds of your interpretation in each instance :—(*a*) *Praepetibus pennis* ausus se credere *caelo*. (*b*) Non indebita posco regna *meis fatis*. (*c*) Et pater ipse suo *superum* jam signat honore. (*d*) *Alacris* palmas utrasque tetendit. (*e*) Obloquitur *numeris* septem discrimina vocum. (*f*) Sortem *animi* miseratus iniquam.

6. Parse (giving the first Sing. Present, Perfect, and Future, Indicative, of each,) the following verbs :—attigerint, sequere, strictam, laetere, edŭcet, edŭcet, passi, torsit, utĕre, miserate.

7. Give the etymology of the following, and the cognate forms of any in Greek or English :—brumali, armis, ambages, juga, postuma, caminis, mœnia, cognomine, bidentis, situ.

8. Give the scheme of the metre and scan the first six vss. of ext. (A).

9. (*a*) Decline the following nouns :—ōs, dies, vultus, littus, ripa. (*b*) Give the Comparative and Superlative of—firmus, facilis, parvus, superus, malus. (*c*) Write down the Perfect and Supine of—rumpo, frango, cano, cresco, sumo.

10. Translate into Latin : 1 The consuls published a proclamation that no citizen should leave the city of Rome. 2. It is well if the laws of the commonwealth are in force. 3. Cato, when an old man, began to learn Greek. 4. The general and his troops were either slain in battle or taken prisoners. 5. Both he and his father saw the king, but neither of them saw the queen.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

LATIN.—HORACE.—EPISTLES, BOOK I.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....................REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) PRIMA dicte mihi, summa dicende Camena,
  Spectatum satis et donatum jam rude quæris,
  Mæcenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo :
  Non eadem est ætas, non mens. Veianius, armis
  Herculis ad postem fixis, latet abditus agro,
  Ne populum extrema toties exoret arena.
  Est mihi purgatam crebro qui personet aurem :
  Solve senescentem mature sanus equum, ne
  Peccet ad extremum ridendus et ilia ducat.
  Nunc itaque et versus et cetera ludicra pono,
  Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo et omnis in hoc sum ;
  Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim.
  Ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter :
  Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,
  Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes.
  Nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis,
  Virtutis veræ custos rigidusque satelles ;
  Nunc in Aristippi furtim præcepta relabor,
  Et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor.

(B) Sed neque, qui Capua Romam petit, imbre lutoque
  Adspersus volet in caupona vivere ; nec, qui
  Frigus collegit, furnos et balnea laudat
  Ut fortunatam plene præstantia vitam.
  Nec, si te validus jactaverit Auster in alto,
  Idcirco navem trans Ægæum mare vendas.
  Incolumi Rhodos et Mytilene pulchra facit, quod
  Pænula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris,
  Per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense caminus.
  Dum licet ac vultum servat Fortuna benignum,
  Romæ laudetur Samos et Chios et Rhodos absens.
  Tu, quamcunque Deus tibi fortunaverit horam,
  Grata sume manu, neu dulcia differ in annum,
  Ut, quocunque loco fueris, vixisse libenter
  Te dicas ; nam si ratio et prudentia curas,
  Non locus effusi late maris arbiter aufert,

Cœlum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.
Strenua nos exercet inertia ; navibus atque
Quadrigis petimus bene vivere. Quod petis, hic est,
Est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit aequus.

2. (a) What writings had Horace published before his Epistles ? Give the probable date of the composition of the First Epistle. (b) State what you know of the life and character of the person to whom it is addressed.

3. Explain the following constructions :—(a) Nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra. (b) Laevo suspensi loculos lacerto. (c) Curatus inaequali tonsori capillos. (d) Insanire putas sollemnia me neque rides. (e) Scribe tui gregis hunc. (f) Locus effusi maris arbiter.

4. Write explanatory notes on :—Grammaticas tribus. Exsangue cuminum. Dente Theonino. Nummos alienos pascet. Imi derisor lecti. Obstantia claustra. " Benigne," respondet. Puteal Libonis.

5. Give the meaning and etymology of the following words :—Viduas, compita, coenacula, subucula, excors, cohors, ampullatur, bruma, exilis, cliens, lamas, altilium.

6. (a) Octavam circiter horam :—What hour of the day was this, according to our mode of reckoning ? (b) In what parts of Rome were the Carinæ and the Forum ? (c) Dic ad cœnam veniat :—To what modern meal does the cœna correspond ? (d) Menäm :—For what is this a contraction ? Give other instances.

7. Defend the following readings :—(a) Divitias dederunt. (b) Tenuis vulpecula rimam. (c) Simulet textore Catonem.

8. (a) State and illustrate the usage in Latin to express price or value. (b) Explain the construction with the verbs refert, and interest. (c) Name the Deponent Verbs that are construed with the Ablative. On what principle do you explain the usage ?

9. Distinguish between :—(1) Primus dixit and primum dixit. (2) Plus, amplius, and magis. (3) Unus nostrum and memor nostri. (4) Hic, ille, iste, and is.

10. Translate into Latin :—

Caius Marcius was a noble Roman, of the race of that worthy king, Ancus Marcius ; his father died when he was a child, but his mother whose name was Volumnia, performed to him the part both of father and of mother ; and Caius loved her exceedingly, and when he gained glory by his feats of arms, it was his greatest joy that his mother should hear his praises ; and when he was rewarded for his noble deeds, it was his greatest joy that his mother should see him receive his crown.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

THIRD YEAR.

LATIN.—JUVENAL.—SATIRES I., III., AND VIII.

Examiner......................Rev. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
  Perditus, ut dubitet Senecam præferre Neroni ;
  Cujus supplicio non debuit una parari
  Simia, nec serpens unus, nec culeus unus ?
  Par Agamemnonidæ crimen ; sed causa facit rem
  Dissimilem. Quippe ille Deis auctoribus ultor
  Patris erat cæsi media inter pocula : sed nec
  Electræ jugulo se polluit aut Spartani
  Sanguine conjugii ; nullis aconita propinquis
  Miscuit, in scena nunquam cantavit Orestes,
  Troica non scripsit. Quid enim Verginius armis
  Debuit ulcisci magis, aut cum Vindice Galba,
  Quod Nero tam sæva crudaque tyrannide fecit ?
  Hæc opera atque hæ sunt generosi Principis artes,
  Gaudentis fœdo peregrina ad pulpita cantu
  Prostitui, Graiæque apium meruisse coronæ.
  Majorum effigies habeant insignia vocis :
  Ante pedes Domiti longum tu pone Thyestæ
  Syrma vel Antigones, tu personam Menalippes,
  Et de marmoreo citharam suspende colosso.
  Quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi
  Inveniet quisquam sublimius ? Arma tamen vos
  Nocturna et flammas domibus templisque parastis,
  Ut Braccatorum pueri Senonumque minores,
  Ausi, quod liceat tunica punire molesta.
  Sed vigilat consul vexillaque vestra coercet.
  Hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis et modo Romæ
  Municipalis eques, galeatum ponit ubique
  Præsidium attonitis, et in omni gente laborat.

(B) Pars magna Italiæ est, si verum admittimus in qua
  Nemo togam sumit nisi mortuus. Ipsa dierum
  Festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro
  Majestas, tandemque redît ad pulpita notum
  Exodium, quum personæ pallentis hiatum
  In gremio matris formidat rusticus infans
  Æquales habitus illic similemque videbis

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Orchestram et populum : clari velamen honoris,
Suffioiunt tunicæ summis Ædilibus albæ.
Hic ultra vires habitus nitor; hic aliquid plus
Quam satis est interdum aliena sumitur arca.
Commune id vitium est : hic vivimus ambitiosa
Paupertate omnes.   Quid te moror ?   Omnia Romæ
Cum pretio.   Quid das, ut Cossum aliquando salutes ?
Ut te respiciat clauso Veiento labello ?
Ille metit barbam, crinem hic deponit amati :
Plena domus libis genialibus !   Accipe et istud
Fermentum tibi habe : præstare tributa clientes
Cogimur et cultis augere peculia servis.

2. Give the exact meaning and derivation of the following words used by Juvenal :—cophinus, trechedipna, niceteria, aliptes, abollæ, exodium, peculia, viduas, nobilis, triscurria, syrma, diadema.

3. Give the geographical situation of the following places mentioned by Juvenal :—Sicyon, Andros, Samos, Prochyta, Gyara, Præneste.   Does Juvenal follow the general usage in the gender of this last name ?

4. Discuss the following *var. lectt.*, and give their meaning severally: —Quanto præstantius (*praesentius*) esset numen aquæ ?   Contentus illic veneto duroque cucullo (*culullo*).   Quod nudum et frusta (*fustra*) rogantem nemo * * juvabit.   Humeroque minorem (*nasumque minorem*) (*humerosque*) Corvinum.   Fumosos (*famosos*) Equitum magistros.   Mitte ostia (*Ostia.*)

5. Write explanatory notes on the following allusions in Sat. III. :—
(1) *Verso pollice* occidunt.   (2) Non fugiam *conchylia ?*   (3) Accipit *endromidem*.   (4) Facinus *majoris abollæ*.   (5) De *pulvino* surgat *equestri*.
(6) Puellæ *sarcinulis* impar.   (7) Redit ad *pulpita* notum *exodium*.

6. Distinguish between :—(1) Infans, puer, adolescens, and juvenis.
(2) Dolus, fraus, fallacia, and calliditas.   (3) Libertas and licentia.   (4) Perfuga, transfuga, and profugus.   (5) Querela, querimonia, and questus.
(6) Omnis, universi, cuncti, and totus.

7. (*a*) Define *Oratio obliqua*, and name the changes that have to be made in transferring a speech into this form.   (*b*) Illustrate the use of *Quo, ut,* and *ne*, to express a purpose or result.   (*c*) What is the import of the phrase *haud scio an ?*   (*d*) What particles are used to express alternation in *Indirect Questions*, and how are they used ?   (*e*) What is meant by *sequence* of *Tenses* in Latin ?

8. Translate into Latin :—
When Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, had, without provocation, engaged in war against the Roman people, a deserter from him came into the camp of Fabricius, the Roman general, and promised that, if he would offer him a reward, he would return to the camp of Pyrrhus, and would put him to death by poisoning.   Fabricius took care that he should be taken back to Pyrrhus; and that act of his was applauded by the Senate.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

Tuesday, December 14th:—9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

EUCLID.—ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner....................... Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Two sides of a triangle are greater than the third.
   a. The difference of any two sides of a triangle is less than the third.

2. In any right-angled triangle the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides.
   a. State and prove Pappus's Theorem. ·

3. Divide a right line into two parts so that the rectangle under the whole line and one part shall be equal to the square of the other.

4. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.

5. If a tangent be drawn to a circle, and a chord be drawn from the point of contact, the angles between the tangent and chord are respectively equal to the angles in the alternate segment of the circle.

6. Circumscribe a circle to a given triangle.

7. State Euclid's test of the proportionality of four magnitudes, and show that quantities which are proportional according to the algebraical test will satisfy Euclid's test.

8. Find a third proportional to two given right lines.

9. Define the duplicate ratio of two lines, and show that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

10. The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter being 3.14159 : 1, find the radius of a circle whose circumference is 100 feet.

11. A circular enclosure whose area is 1000 square feet, contains within it a concentric circular enclosure of 10 feet radius, find the breadth of the ring between them, assuming that the area of a circle is equal to the product of the square of the radius by 3.14159.

12. Find a fourth proportional to $4\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{7}{8}$.

13. Find the interest on £375 6s. 8d. for 3 years and 5 months at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

14. Reduce £468 6s. 8d. sterling to dollars, if £1 be worth $4.86.

15. Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$ to a decimal and convert the result back to a vulgar fraction.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS 1869.

Tuesday, Dec. 14th :—9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

EUCLID—ALGEBRA—TRIGONOMETRY, &c.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner......................ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. To a given right line apply a parallelogram equal to a given rectilineal figure, and having an angle equal to a given one.

2. If a right line be divided into two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the sum of the squares of the parts, and twice the rectangle under the parts.

  a. The square of a line is four times the square of its half.

3. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

4. The angle in a semi-circle is a right angle, in a segment greater than a semi-circle is acute, and in a segment less than a semi-circle is obtuse.

  a. If a given point outside a given circle be joined to the centre and with the joining line as diameter a circle be described, either of the lines which can be drawn from the given point to the points of intersection of the two circles will be a tangent to the given circle.

5. If four right lines be proportional, the rectangle under the extremes is equal to the rectangle under the means.

  a. The rectangle under the two sides of a triangle is equal to the rectangle under the perpendicular on the base and the diameter of the circumscribed circle.

6. A vessel is filled to the brim with water, and a spherical ball then placed in it ; the water which is driven out is found to weigh 18 ounces. Find the volume of the ball in cubic inches, if one cubic inch of water weighs 252.5 grs.

  a. Find also, the diameter of the ball, assuming that the volume of a sphere (whose radius is r) is $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$.

7. Find by logarithms a fourth proportional to 304.1568, 22456, and 0047831.

8. Solve the equations

$$\frac{5\,x}{x+4} \quad - \quad \frac{3\,x-2}{2\,x-3} = 2$$

$$a + x + \sqrt{a^2 + b\,x + x^2} = b$$

$$\left(\frac{x\,a}{b\,(x+c)} + \frac{b\,x}{a\,(x+c)}\right) = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{8\,x+5}{14} + \frac{7\,x-3}{6\,x+2}\right) = \left(\frac{4\,x+6}{7}\right)$$

9. Simplify $\dfrac{2\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3}\,x}{\frac{3}{3}\,x - 1\frac{1}{2}}$

10. Resolve into elementary factors

$$2\,ab + c^2 - a^2 - b^2 \text{ and } x^2 + 7\,x - 8$$

11. Prove $\sin (A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$.
$\sin A = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} A \cos \frac{1}{2} A$.

12. Assuming that sin 1″ is equal to the circular measure of 1″, prove the formula connecting the number of seconds in any angle (A″) with its circular measure (A), viz.

$$A'' = \frac{A}{\sin 1''}$$

13. Explain what is called the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles.

14. The sides of a right angled triangle are 1760 yards and 1000 yards respectively, find the angles.

15. In a triangle given $a = 240$, $b = 310$, $C = 22° 13′ 30″$, find A and B.

16. The ends of a breakwater, as seen from either A or B, two stations one mile apart, of which A is situated due south of one extremity of the breakwater, and B at an equal distance due east of the other, subtend an angle of 20°, what is the distance between the ends.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,......................ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Define Statics and Dynamics respectively. Explain how a line is made to represent a force in Statics, and state the general principle by which questions in this branch are reduced to geometrical questions.

2. If two forces be in the same plane, whether they meet in a point or not, their moments with respect to any point on their resultant are equal and opposite.

3. If three forces P, Q, R, equilibrate each other, prove that if a, β, γ, denote the angles between Q & R, R & P, P & Q, respectively :

$$P : Q : R : : \sin a : \sin \beta : \sin \gamma.$$

4. A weight of 17 lbs. just balances a weight of 79 lbs on a wheel and axle. What will be the radius of the axle, if that of the wheel be 17 nches ?

5. The interval beween the threads of a screw being $\frac{1}{11}$th of an inch, and the diameter of cylinder $\frac{3}{4}$ths of an inch : find the length of thread in 14 revolutions.

6. Apply the principle of " constancy of work done " to determine the ratio of the power to the resistance in case of the inclined plane where the power is parallel to the plane.

7. Prove the formulae for uniformly accelerated motion, stating precisely the numerical signification of each letter :—

$$v = ft ; \quad s = \frac{vt}{2} ; \quad v^2 = 2fs ; \quad s = \frac{ft^2}{2}$$

8. The velocity acquired by a body in running down an inclined plane is equal to the velocity acquired in falling down the height of the plane.

9. If P and Q be the weights employed in Atwood's machine, determine the velocity acquired by both at the end of one second from the beginning of motion.

10. If a railway carriage weighing 10 tons, and moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour, describe an arc of a circle whose radius is 460 yards, calculate the centrifugal force in tons.

11. The water in a canal-lock rises to a height of 18 feet against a gate whose breadth is 11 feet, calculate the total pressure against it.

12. A bucket of water is made to revolve uniformly round a vertical axis passing through its centre, find the shape of the surface of the water.

13. Describe experiments showing the elasticity, weight and pressure of the air.

14. State Dalton & Guy Lussac's law, and deduce from it a formula for determining the volume of a mass of gas of known volume, when its temperature is chauged.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS—MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....................ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. When it is noon at Montreal it is 4^h 54^m P.M. at Greenwich; assuming that the latitude of Montreal is the same as that of Milan in Italy, whose longitude is $9°$ $10'$ E. find the distance of the two places along the parallel of latitude, the ratio of the length of a degree to the length at the equator being as 7001 to 10000.

2. Define periodic and synodic time, and investigate a method for finding the periodic time of a superior planet.

3 The sun appears to describe his annual orbit in 365^d 6^h 9^m 10^s. 7, what is the difference between this and the length of a year, and what is the cause of the difference.

4. Describe all the instruments necessary for, and the mode of ascertaining the Right Ascension and Declination of a heavenly body.

5. Describe the camera obscura.

6. The magnifying power of a convex lens of focal length f for a person whose least distance of distinct vision is d is $1 + \dfrac{d}{f}$.

7. The dispersive powers of flint glass and crown glass being .048 and .036, find the dispersions produced by lenses made of them, the apertures being 1 inch and the focal lengths being 3 ft and 4 ft respectively.

8. Explain the formation of images by a concave mirror as an object is brought in to the mirror from a great distance.

9. Investigate the formula for centrifugal force, $f = \dfrac{v^2}{r}$

10. If a body falling at the Cape of Good Hope ($g=32.1403$) acquire a velocity of 71.30 feet; find the space described.

11. Find the horizontal force necessary to support a weight of 50lbs. on a plane inclined at an angle of $15°$ to the horizon.

12. The moment of the resultant of any number of parallel forces with respect to any plane, is equal to the sum of the moments of the component forces with respect to that plane.

13. Describe the air-pump, and show that it can never make a perfect vacuum.

14. If a mass of cork be weighed with brass weights in the ordinary manner its true weight is not exactly given. Why?

15. A circular plate of brass (sp. gr.=8.39.) 6 inches in diameter is attached to a similar piece of larch-wood (sp. gr.=.53) so that the compound body will just be in equilibrium when altogether submerged; find the thickness of the wood.

16. Define the centre of pressure of a surface immersed in a liquid and find it for a rectangular surface one of whose sides coincides with the surface of the liquid.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

Tuesday, December 14th :—2 to 4 p.m.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS:—LIGHT

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

Examiner.....................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Distinguish between *shadow* and *penumbra*, explaining the cause of the latter. Why is the shadow produced by the electric light more definite than that produced by the sun ?

2. Describe Bunsen's *photometer* and the manner of using it to measure the relative intensities of two lights.

3. Describe a manner of estimating optically the thickness of the glass of an ordinary plane mirror, and explain it.

4. A silver coin is placed in a glass vessel, on the *bottom* of it, and water is poured in up to a certain height ; on looking through the sides of the vessel *upwards*, an image of the coin is seen *above* the surface of the water ; more water is then poured in and the image is no longer visible Explain these facts, and describe in detail any one natural phenomenon that can be similarly accounted for.

5. Explain fully the formation of images by a convex lens, stating and accounting for the relative positions and magnitudes of the image and object as the latter is moved in to the lens from an infinite distance.

6. Describe experiments showing the decomposition and recomposition of white light.

7. Describe the *spectroscope* and the method of spectral analysis. What is meant by the *yellow sodium line D* ?

8. How are the dark lines in the solar spectrum accounted for ? What is the difference between the spectra of the fixed stars and of the nebulæ generally, and what is the conclusion deduced ?

9. Describe experiments illustrating the phenomena of *fluorescence* and *phosphorescence* respectively.

10. State and explain the optical principles employed in the compound microscope.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

Friday, December 17th;—9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY—(IN PART.)

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner......................J. W. Dawson, LL.D. F.R.S.

1. What is an Element as distinguished from a Compound.

2. Give the Names, Symbols and Equivalents of the principal non-metallic elements.

3. State the composition of Water, and the more important properties of its elements.

4. Explain the laws of Multiple and Reciprocal Proportion.

5. State the composition and properties of HNO_3, N_2O, and NO.

6. Explain the modes of preparing Carbon Dioxide, and state its formula and properties.

7. State the properties of Chlorine, or Iodine, and the formulæ and nature of its principal compounds with Hydrogen and Oxygen.

8. Explain the Diffusion of Gases, and the Composition of the Atmosphere, or Dalton's Atomic Theory.

9. What is meant by $4\,HCl + MnO_2 = Cl\,2 + 2\,(H_2O) + MnCl_2$.

10. Explain the manufacture and composition of Coal Gas, and the structure of flame.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY BOTANY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner ....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe an ordinary parenchymatous cell and the mode of thiickening of the cell-wall.

2. Name the principal kinds of vascular tissue, and describe **one** f them, with its mode of occurrence.

3. Explain the terms Cormophyte, Thallophyte, Phænogam, Cryptogam.

4. Explain the structure and functions of the blade of the Leaf.

5. Describe the Exogenous stem, and state how it differs from the Endogenous and Acrogenous.

6. Explain the principal kinds of alternate Phyllotaxis.

7. Explain the sources of the food of plants, and the manner of their nutrition, with special reference to their organic part.

8. State the more important relations of the plant to the soil, with reference to inorganic matters.

9. Explain the nature, mode of occurrence and uses of Starch, Raphides, Wax and Sugar in plants.

10. Explain any two of the following terms :—(a) Parasite, (b) Osmose, (c) Stolon, (d) Liber, (e) Phyllodia.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17TH :—9 A. M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner...................J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Explain the nature of germinal matter and of the animal cell, and mention some of the principal kinds of cells, with their peculiarities and uses.

2. Describe the Fibrous and Osseous tissues, and state their uses.

3. Describe the leading types of the Nervous System.

4. Describe the Typical Vertebra and its principal modifications.

5. Explain the essential conditions of Respiration, and some of the principal modifications of the organs employed.

6. Explain the use of homology, gradation of rank, and embryology in classification.

7. Define the Species, Genus and Family in Zoology.

8. State fully the characters of the Provinces Articulata and Radiata.

9. Characterise the Foraminifera and Polycistina, with examples.

10. State the distinctive characters of Actinoids and Alcyonoids.

11. Explain any two of the following terms :—(a) cilia, (b) hydrotheca, (c) auricle, (d) sarcode, (e) cerebellum.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—9 A. M. TO 1 P.M.

MINERALOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOLOGY (IN PART.)

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner....................J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. What are the principal forms of the Isometric and Monoclinic systems of crystallization?

2. Explain columnar and granular structure.

3. Explain fully any two of the following terms :—(*a*) Pseudomorph, (*b*) Botryoidal, (*c*) Dimorphism, (*d*) Conchoidal.

4. Describe the several Felspars, with their differences and modes of occurrence.

5. Describe Calcite, Pyroxene and Mica, with their relations to rocks and mineral veins.

6. Describe the principal ores of Iron, and state their characteristic differences.

7. What conclusions may we deduce from fossil organic remains as to the conditions of deposit and the ages of aqueous rocks ?

8. Explain the terms, Plutonic, Hypogene, Argillaceous, as applied to rocks.

9. Explain the construction of Geological Maps and Sections.

10. State the more important phenomena of Denudation, with examples.

11. Explain the nature of Faults and of Unconformability, and their relations to geological exploration.

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20TH :—10 A.M. TO 12.

ENGLISH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.................. VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give some examples of the apposition of nouns, with the general significations of those connected by the preposition "of."

2. Give some examples of the case in which the preposition "of" has the force of an adjective.

3. Give the primary idea of the prepositions "for," "by," "with," "from," "in," "to."

4. What are the adverbs of comparison? Give examples of their use.

5. What are intransitive verbs, reflective transitives, verbs of incomplete predication?

6. Explain the circumstances which give the use of the definite article "the.'

7. Give the signification, and explain the modes of employment of the distributive numeral adjectives, "each," "either," "every," "several," "other."

8 Give the division of the subordinating conjunctions, with examples of each class.

9. Mention the nouns that have a two-fold feminine termination.

10. What are meant by superlatives of eminence?

11. Give an example of the use of the subjunctive mood in a conditional clause?

12. Explain the proper use of the present progressive, the p as indefinite, the past progressive, and the present perfect tenses.

13. Intransitive verbs have no passive voice; which, however, are the two forms capable of expressing active and passive meanings?

Construct a speech from the following elements of an address of Hannibal to his army :—You are under the necessity of conquering; on the right and left two seas enclose you; the Po is around you in front and the Alps behind. Fortune, who imposes this necessity, offers, at the same time, vast rewards; offers us the acquisition of Sicily and Sardinia, and all that the Romans have amassed by so many triumphs; that haughty and cruel nation whose injuries and offered indignities ought to inflame your minds with resentment; they demanded me your leader for punishment, and all of you that took part in the siege of Saguntum; and had we given up they would have visited us with the cruelest tortures. You have no choice but victory or death, no stronger incentives to victory have ever been given to man by the immortal gods.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20TH :—10 A.M. TO 12.

LOGIC.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.................... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show that the knowledge acquired by Intuition is necessarily incomplete :—and how, notwithstanding, the conception of an object may be clear.

2. Give the three steps in the process of forming concepts.

3. Explain why it is said that we may either consider judgments as the elements of concepts, or concepts as the elements of judgments.

4. State the primary axioms of pure thought and the single principle to which they are reducible.

5. Explain how concepts may be clearly thought as a unity and distinctly as a plurality?

6. State the three modes by which a conception may be defined.

7. Mention the four kinds of Opposition and the three rules for Conversion of propositions.

8. Give concrete examples of the Reduction of Festino, Darapti, Bokardo, Camenes.

9. Give the Definition of a Conditional Syllogism.

10. Explain the Modes tollendo ponens and ponendo tollens.

11. State the two principles into which the axiom of Reason and Consequent is explicated.

12. Mention the three special rules for the disjunctive Syllogism.

13. What is a Dilemmatic Syllogism?

14. Which are the three things that, according to Krug, are to be looked to in sifting a proposed Dilemma?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—10 A.M. TO 12.

MORALITY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner................ ......VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L

1. Point out the inadequacy of the division of the human faculties as given by Whewell.

2. Explain what is meant by contemplating objects under general and abstract forms.

3. Give the signification of the terms, Laws of Nature and Facts, Hypothesis, Theories and Ideas.

4. Explain the nature of Instincts, and state the several classes of facts that serve to prove the existence of Latent Thought.

5. Give the substance of what is said in the text book, in regard to the subject of the need of a mutual understanding.

6. State the grounds of distinction between Desire and Will.

7. Shew that Rules of Action are necessary for the action of man as man.

8. How is the necessity of a Supreme Rule of action demonstrated ?— state it.

8. What are meant by Rights ? give a classification of them.

10. What objections lie against the terms Perfect and Imperfect Obligations, Perfect and Imperfect Rights ?

11. Explain the relation between Immutable Morality and Mutable Law.

12. Show why all truths are said to include an Idea and a Fact.

13. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the Sentiment of Rights and of Wrongs.

14. What is meant by " Property in Trust "?

15. Give a short account of the history of the disposition of Property by Will.

16. In regard to the Right of Reputation, state and explain the rule with respect to the words which the Law considers injurious.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

Monday, December 20th:—2 to 4 p.m.

PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Exmnr.................Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. Give the substance of the remarks on the value of the Aristotelian First Philosophy.

2. (*a*) Which are the elements of Representative Consciousness?

(*b*) Show that the ultimate object of all consciousness is an individual.

3. Why is it said that the origin of Language must ever remain a mystery?

4. Upon what grounds is it maintained that the Consciousness of Space is an " a priori" law or condition of the mind?

5. Distinguish between the Form and the Matter of intuitive Consciousness.

6. Distinguish between Original and Acquired Perceptions.

7. What are the Primary qualities of Bodies and which are they?

8. What is said on the subject of the relation between Consciousness and Attention?

9. What is the ground of distinction between Imagination and Conception?

10. Show that, if there were no moral intuition, truth and falsehood could have no place in moral thought.

11. Illustrate the process of imperfect or intuitive generalization.

12. What are the relations that must subsist between two judgments to warrant the inference of a third judgment as their consequent?

13. Give the substance of what is said on the character of the general laws of thought, that of identical judgment, in reply to Locke and Stewart.

14. What are the kinds of relations that need to be excluded from those that properly belong to the association of ideas?

15. Show that the theory of association fails to explain the class of judgments termed necessary truths.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

Wednesday, December 15th:—9 a.m. to 12 n.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner.........................Rev. A. D Sola, LL.D.

1. Give the rules of the Definite Article.

2. Write a brief synopsis of the history of the Hebrew language; state the opinions as to its primitive character, and the age and origin of its vowel system.

3. Describe שוא and give the instances in which it is syllabical.

4. Explain *Mappik*, *Raphe*, and קרי וכתיב.

5. Describe Dagesh Lene, and Dagesh Forte; and give the rules whereby they may be distinguished.

6. What have you to remark respecting the accents?

7. Give the rules for קמץ רחב and קמץ חטוף; and show how they may be distinguished from each other.

8. Show the uses of מרתג and מקף.

9. Write out the pronouns in their absolute and fragmentary forms.

10. Write the noun קול with all the fragmentary pronouns attached.

11. What influence has מקף on the accent and how does it affect קמץ.

12. Give an example to show how the definite article is joined with the noun, having one of the prepositions ב, כ, ל, מ, attached.

13. Write in Hebrew. To a voice; with a voice; from a voice; the house; and a house; and the house; and from the house to the house; whether the house or the voice.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

Wednesday, December 15th :—From 9 a.m. to 12 n.

HEBREW.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Examiner,....................Rev. A. De Sola LL.D.

1. Conjugate the verb למד in the *Piel* and *Hithpael* forms.

2. What are the general characteristics of irregular verbs?

3. Give the characteristic points of the pronominal prefixes in the future tenses of the *Kal Niphal*, *Piel* and *Hiphil* forms.

4. Render literally the first fifteen verses of Genesis i.

5. What is to be remarked respecting the system of accents found in the Book of Psalms, &c., as compared with those of the prose portions of the Sacred Scriptures?

6. Translate the third, fourth and fifth Psalms.

7. Analyze thoroughly verse three in the first Psalm, verse four in the second, and verse two in the third.

8. Explain the terms *Selah, Neginoth, Nehiloth, Sheminith* and *Shiggaion* left untranslated in the English Version.

9. Describe *Segholates*, and give some general rules as to their main characteristics.

10. Describe *Vav* conversive and consecutive, and show its effect on the accent and signification of verbs.

11. Write out the future tense of the verb פקד in the *Kal Niphal & Piel* forms.

12. Translate into English.

יהי מארת ברקיע השמים להבדיל בין היום ובין הלילה והיו לאתת ולמועדים ולימים
ושנים : כי יודע ה' דרך צדיקים ודרך רשעים תאבד : לה' הישועה על עמך ברכתך : איברי
כל הוסי בו : אני שכבתי ואישנה הקיצותי כי ה' יבמכני :
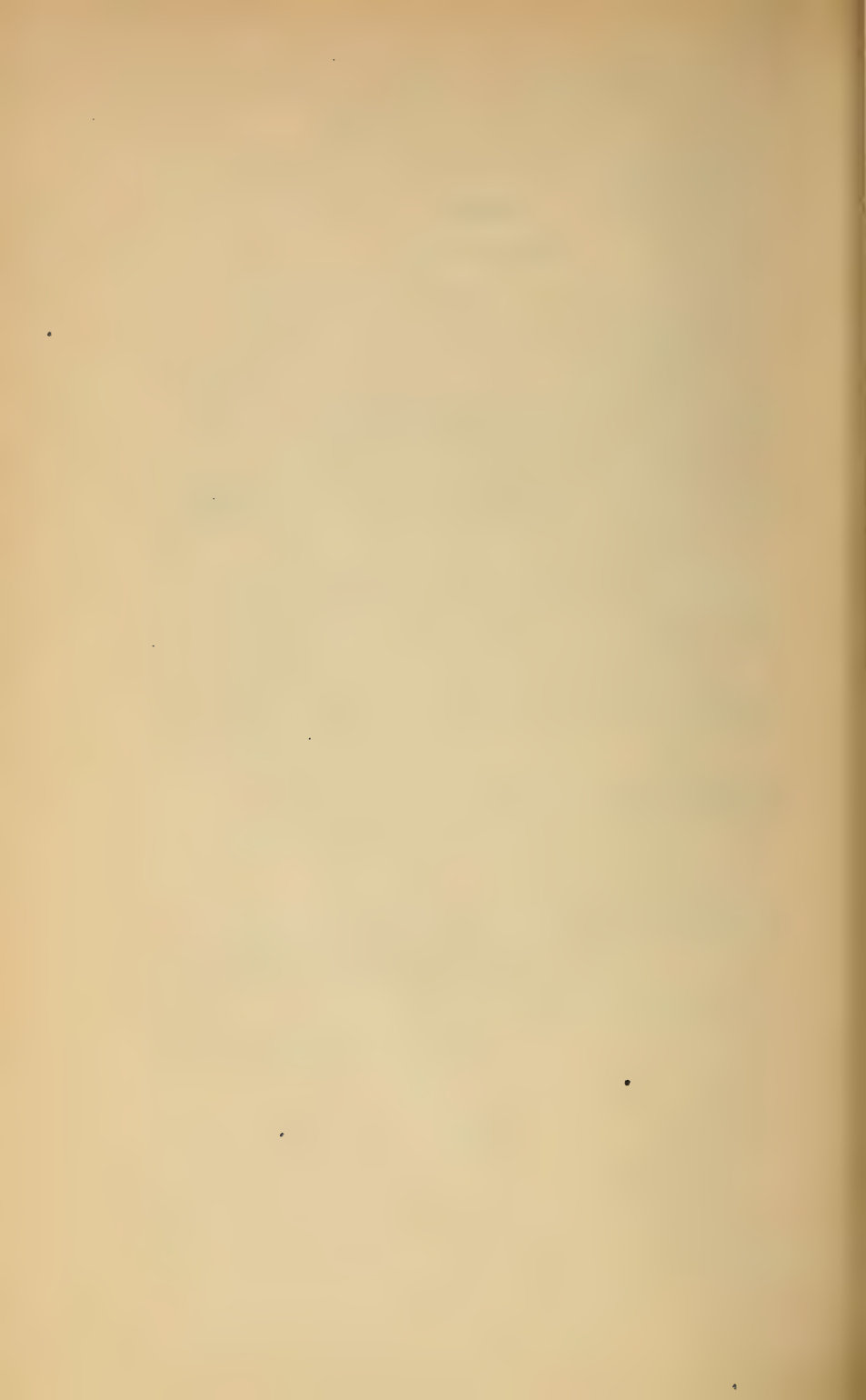
McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH :—FROM 9 A.M. TO 12 N.

HEBREW.

SENIOR CLASS.

Examiner,......................... REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Write the irregular verb עמד in the קל form.

2. State the characteristics of a verb, פ guttural.

3. Describe Paralellism, and give some examples of it, complete, incomplete and inverted.

4. Translate into Hebrew :—My horse and our cattle. His silver and our gold. He, his wife, his sons and daughters, and all that he had, went to another city. His father is a good man ; his mother is a pious woman. Will the man go up (ה interrog.) from this city ? He is not so rich as that man, but he is better than this one.

5. Translate into English first six verses of Genesis xiii.

6. Whence do you derive ויעל in the translation of the above ? Whence the מ in ממצרים ? Why has מצרים a dual termination ? Why is כל pointed with short Kamets instead of Holem? What is to be remarked of the plural of א ה ? What of the terminating ה in הנגבה, and add what you know about the apparent remains of ancient case endings. Write כבד in the sing. fem., in the pl. masc. and pl. fem. Why is the future with Vav used in preference to the preterite in וילך (v. 3.) Analyze the words חעי אחלה, בית־אל למסעיו and חעי.

7. Describe the יתד. Give examples of the יתד proper, and of those which are formed in consequence of the concurrence of two shevas, of a guttural and of a labial.

8. How are the construct cases of nouns formed with an immutable vowel in the singular nominative ? and give the rules for distinguishing the immutable vowels.

9. Translate into English :

למה ברא ה' את החבל הגדולה הזאת עם יצוריה הרבים אשר בה·
כי אל טוב ה' ולמען הרבות טובו וחסדו לברואיו לכן ברא יצוריס טוביס
ונהמדיס ויצר את הארס והנגו בתבונה :

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST :—9 A. M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,....................P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Write the plural of the nouns *sou, caillou, trou, travail, éventail, bas chapeau,* and *carnaval.* State the rule to form the plural of those nouns Write the singular of *yeux, nez, lis, marteaux, cieux* and *baux.*

2. Write the feminine of the adjectives *vieux, bref, cruel, net, secret, frais, sec, connaisseur, conducteur, pécheur, chasseur, public, franc* and *tiers* State the rules to form the feminine of those adjectives, and point out those which form their feminine irregularly. Write the masculine of the adjectives *institutrice, vengeresse, cantatrice, douce, jumelle, rousse.*

3. State the different ways to write the word *mille,* and give an example of each. Answer the same question for the word *quelque.*

4. When are the English *Adjective Possessive Pronouns* called in French *Possessive Adjectives* and when *Possessive Pronouns?* Give three sentences with *Possessive Adjectives* and three with *Possessive Pronouns.*

5. How many kinds of verbs are there in French? Name them. In what moods can a verb be conjugated *interrogatively?* Give examples of verbs conjugated interrogatively, (*a*) when the subject is a pronoun, (*b*) when it is a noun.

6. Write the primitive tenses of the verbs *je recevrai, j'aurais vendu, il ne parlerait pas, qu'il se promène,* and *tu étais loué.*

7. What did Molière wish to turn into ridicule in his comedy of *l'Avare?* Describe the characters of Harpagon, his son and his daughter.

8. Translate into English :

Monsieur, je ne saurais souffrir les flatteurs ; et je vois que ce qu'il en fait, que ses contrôles perpétuels sur le pain et le vin, le bois, le sel, la chandelle, ne sont rien que pour vous gratter et vous faire sa cour. J'enrage de cela, et je suis fâché tous les jours d'entendre ce que l'on dit de vous, car, enfin, je me sens pour vous de la tendresse, en dépit que j'en aie ; et après mes chevaux vous êtes la personne que j'aime le plus.

MOLIÈRE, l'Avare, Ac. III, sc. VI.

9. Que l'on détale de chez moi. On a beau voir le flatteur. Il y aurait de quoi faire une bonne constitution. Je suis tout cousu de pistoles. Croyez-vous qu'il n'y ait rien à péricliter? On fait des contes de votre lésine. On n'est point plus ravi que de vous tenir au cul et aux chausses.

10. Translate into French :

One has often need of a person inferior to oneself. These ladies were quite surprised to see him. Read this letter and tell me what you think of it. We will rebuild our country-house. People who have little to do are very great talkers ; the less one thinks, the more one speaks. No road of flowers conducts to glory.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST:—9 A. M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.......................... P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Write a synopsis of the tragedy of Racine *Andromaque.*

3. What are the most sublime places of that tragedy?

3. Describe the characters of Pyrrhus, Andromaque, Hermione and Orestes.

4. Translate into English :

> Non, je ne puis assez admirer ce silence.
> Vous vous taisez, madame ; et ce cruel mépris
> N'a pas du moindre trouble agité vos esprits!
> Vous soutenez en paix une si rude attaque,
> Vous qu'on voyait frémir au seul nom d'Andromaque!
> Vous qui sans désespoir ne pouviez endurer
> Que Pyrrhus d'un regard la voulût honorer !
> Il l'épouse ; il lui donne avec son diadème,
> La foi que vous venez de recevoir vous-même :
> Et votre bouche encore muette à tant d'ennui,
> N'a pas daigné s'ouvrir pour se plaindre de lui !
> Ah ! que je crains, madame, un calme si funeste !
> Et qu'il vaudrait bien mieux..........

> RACINE, *Andromaque, Ac. IV, sc. 11.*

5. Who speaks the above extract? To whom? Explain fully the circumstances.

6. When are proper nouns written in the plural in French ? Give some examples. State also fully the rules for the formation of the plural of compound nouns. Give five examples, with exceptions.

7. Translate into English : *Un plaisant conte, un conte plaisant ; mauvais air, l'air mauvais ; un homme seul, un seul homme ; un homme pauvre, un pauvre homme ; un petit homme, un homme petit.* Also *un page, une page ; un manche, une manche ; le mémoire, la mémoire.*

8. State three cases in which pronouns used as subjects are placed after the verbs,—and give examples. When must the pronouns used as subjects be repeated before each verb? Give examples.

9. Translate into French the following verbs with the proper preposition which they require before the infinitive which follows them, when they require any, *to advise to, to like better to, to prevent to, to resolve upon, to aim at, to glory in, to run the risk to, to appear to, to forbid to,* and *to hesitate to.*

10. Translate into French :

In Norway they cover the houses with the bark of the birch-tree. Napoleon was at once an emperor, a warrior, and a statesman. The fox sometimes feigns to be dead. Few people are wise enough to prefer the blame that is useful to them, to the praise which betrays them. Look at that magnificent building ; it unites grace with beauty, and elegance with simplicity. Of all living creatures, man is the only one who has not his face turned towards the earth ; he walks with his eyes directed towards heaven as if to indicate the superiority of his origin. A troop of nymphs crowned with flowers swam behind her car.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

Tuesday, Dec. 21st :—9 a. m. to 12, noon.

FRENCH.

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS—VOLUNTARY COURSE.

Examiner,..................P. J. Darey, M. A., B.C.L.

Les réponses devront être faites en français.

1. Nommez quelques poètes tragiques de la France avant Corneille. Quel est le premier qui ait imité la tragédie grecque sur notre théâtre ?

2. Donnez un court aperçu de la vie de Corneille.

3. A quelle profession Corneille s'était-il voué ? Qu'est-ce qui le porta à écrire pour le théâtre ? Quelle fut sa première pièce ?

4. Qu'est-ce qu'il a voulu peindre dans sa tragédie d'*Horace ?* D'où le sujet est-il tiré ?

5. Quelle est la plus grande figure de cette tragédie ? Quelles sont les secondaires les plus remarquables ?

6. Quelles sont les scènes les plus tragiques de cette pièce ?

7. Traduisez en anglais :

> Armez-vous de constance, et montrez-vous ma sœur ;
> Et si par mon trépas il (*a*) retourne vainqueur,
> Ne le recevez point en meurtrier d'un frère,
> Mais en homme d'honneur qui fait ce qu'il doit faire,
> Qui sert bien son pays, et sait montrer à tous,
> Par sa haute vertu, qu'il est digne de vous.
> Comme si je vivais, achevez l'hyménée.
> Mais si ce fer aussi tranche sa destinée,
> Faites à ma victoire un pareil traitement,
> Ne me reprochez point la mort de votre amant.
> Vos larmes vont couler, et votre cœur se presse,
> Consumez avec lui toute cette faiblesse,
> Querellez ciel et terre, et maudissez le sort,
> Mais après le combat ne pensez plus au mort.

> Corneille, *Horace, Ac. 11, sc. IV.*

a A qui le pronom *il* se rapporte-t-il ?

Qui est-ce qui parle dans le morceau ci-dessus ? A qui parle-t-il ?

8. Traduisez en français :

GEORGE CANNING.

Canning was a man to dazzle popular audiences and persons who only saw him at a distance ; but his colleagues took the measure of him, and we are certainly not blind to his extraordinary abilities when we express our opinion that they had not a little ground for acting as they did. A restless manœuvrer, an able but self-sufficient minister, a lover of clap-traps, and one who jests too freely, must expect to meet with opposition The baffled career of a man at once so strong and so weak, so ambitious and so balked, is a great lesson, the effect of which ought not to be lessened by the attempt to lay the blame on other people. At this distance of time one cannot help having a kindness for Canning and wishing that he had been successful ; but if he was disappointed in his aims, we are compelled, in all justice, to admit that the fault lay with himself.

The Times, Oct. 26, 1859.

Examiner.........................C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate into English :—
   „Knabe und Schmetterling" by W. Hey.
   * The seventh fable of „Die Geschichte des alten Wolfes" by Lessing.

2. *a.* What Nouns take the termination „n" in the Nominative Plural ? *b.* What Nouns take „en" in the Plural ? *c.* Do any Nouns remain *unchanged* in the Plural ? *d.* Which Plural termination is *always* accompanied by the softening of the radical vowel ?

3. *a.* When must the *definite article* be used in German, though not expressed in English ? *b.* When is '*some*' expressed before adjectives and nouns ?

4. *a.* When do Adjectives take the ending „e" in the Nominative Singular ? *b.* when er, e, es ?—*c.* Which termination do they take in the Plural, *a.* when preceded by *any* declinable word ? *β.* when preceded by *no* declinable word ?

*5. Give the Nominative and Accusative Singular, and the Nominative Plural of —this large tree or that little shrub ; our marble vase ; fine black cloth ; what *kind of a* ship, a wooden *one* or an iron *one* ?

6. Of what gender are *stones, flowers, fruits, metals, days, months*, and *seasons* ?

*7. *a.* Give the meaning and derivation of the following adjectives :— stählern, atlassen, knöchern, gläsern, jammeten, zinnern, bleiern, schildkröten, elfenbeinern ; and the meaning and etymology of—Kästchen, Fruchtförbchen, Nähnadeln, Bröddchen, Bücherschränke, Kettenbrücken, Kaufleute, Familienbilder, Augenschirme.

8. *a.* Write in full letters 327, 846, 4751, 9092.—*b.* Give the *ordinal* numbers up to nineteen ; how are they formed from twenty upward ?

*9. *a.* Give the English phrases corresponding with— gern sehen ; lieber hören ; am liebsten thun ; gern haben ; Unrecht haben ; er kommt so eben ; wir sind eben erst gekommen ; er will eine Woche lang da bleiben.

10. Give the Present Infinitives, and the 1st and 3rd persons Sing. and Plural Present Indicative, of :— *can, will, must, shall, dare, may.*

*11. Give the 1st and 3rd persons Sing. Present Indicative and the Past Participle of finden, reiten, trinken, schreiben, wissen, bringen, tadeln, reisen, binden.

12. Translate into German:—

This man is a good brother and son. Gold is dearer than silver, but it is more beautiful. This long garden is nearer than that house. He is my oldest and best friend. Her daughters are our neighbours and friends. Large stones are heavy. They speak little, but they read and write much. Do you not go home ? Our cousins and nephews are still waiting at home. Lions, wolves, foxes, hares and dogs are four-footed animals. December and January are usually the coldest months. Here are six pairs of gloves, and there are three dozens of plates.

REMARK.—The Questions marked thus * not to be answered by the 1st Division. All Questions to be answered by the 2nd Division.

Examiner,........................C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

I. Translate into German :—

The emperor deposed the (civil) officer from his office, because he had usurped many privileges which were not due to him. Every one did homage to his wisdom and justice. He shook my hand warmly when we parted, and promised to write to me at the first opportunity. My poor friend longed for (the) home, when he had given up every other earthly wish. He told me, he would be happy to be able to serve you. During the *late* (last) storms many ships have been wrecked. He would have been obliged to do that, if he had been here. The general suffered the town to be plundered by his soldiers. There was not a sound to be heard in the wide plain. I saw you coming ; therefore I hastened to open the door *for* you. They came sailing down the river with their friends.

II. Grammar.

1. What is the difference between a *personal* and a *grammatical* object ? —Is the *personal* object always a person ?—Is the *grammatical* object always expressed ? How may it sometimes be represented ?—Illustrate the several cases by examples.

2. Can the *personal* object of a verb become the subject of a sentence as in English ?—How are sentences like ' I have been told', ' he was ordered', ' I am assisted',—rendered into German ?

3. Express the following sentences both in the active and passive voice :—they deprived him of the last consolation ;—of what do you accuse him ;—they offered you their friendship ;—I shall show it to him.

4. Which verbs require a preposition in one form and the Accusative in another ?

5. *a.* Which verbs govern two Accusatives (both denoting the same object) ? *b.* Which two verbs govern the Accusative of both *person* and *thing ?*

6. *a.* Mention some *impersonal* verbs which govern the Genitive, and *b.* some which govern the Dative.

7. Specify the cases where the Present Indicative is used in German and not in English.

8. Translate :—er hat es zurückgeben müssen ;—man hat mich reden laſſen ;—ich habe ſie kommen hören ;—and state the rule in support of this construction.

III. Translate into English :—

1. (Fragment from „Die Statue des vatikaniſchen Apollo" by I. I. Winckelmann.)

2. (Fragment from „Der Bergmann" by Novalis.)

IV. Literature.

1. What was the peculiar character of German Poetry during the Frankish period ? Name the most important documents now extant. —What prose-writers deserve special mention ?

2. Give an account of Mediæval Poetry during the Suabian age.

3. What influence did the Reformation by Luther exert on the history of the German language ? Give a brief outline of the life of Luther, and state what you know of the style and character of his writings.

4. In what department of our Literature does Winckelmann occupy a deservedly high rank ? Which is his greatest work ? State its merits.

5. Give the dates of the birth and death of Novalis. Is the name of Novalis a real or an assumed name ? Point out the prominent features of his writings.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS·EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17TH :—9 A. M. TO 1 P.M.

MINERALOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOLOGY (IN PART.)

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner....................J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. What are the principal forms of the Isometric and Monoclinic systems of crystallization?

2. Explain columnar and granular structure.

3. Explain fully any two of the following terms :—(*a*) Pseudomorph, (*b*) Botryoidal, (*c*) Dimorphism, (*d*) Conchoidal.

4. Describe the several Felspars, with their differences and modes of occurrence.

5. Describe Calcite, Pyroxene and Mica, with their relations to rocks and mineral veins.

6. Describe the principal ores of Iron, and state their characteristic differences.

7. What conclusions may we deduce from fossil organic remains as to the conditions of deposit and the ages of aqueous rocks ?

8. Explain the terms, Plutonic, Hypogene, Argillaceous, as applied to rocks.

9. Explain the construction of Geological Maps and Sections.

10. State the more important phenomena of Denudation, with examples.

11. Explain the nature of Faults and of Unconformability, and their relations to geological exploration.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1869.

Monday, December 20th :—10 a.m. to 12.

ENGLISH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.................Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. Give some examples of the apposition of nouns, with the general significations of those connected by the preposition "of."

2. Give some examples of the case in which the preposition "of" has the force of an adjective.

3. Give the primary idea of the prepositions "for," "by," "with," "from," "in," "to."

4. What are the adverbs of comparison?   Give examples of their use.

5. What are intransitive verbs, reflective transitives, verbs of incomplete predication?

6. Explain the circumstances which give the use of the definite article "the.'

7. Give the signification, and explain the modes of employment of the distributive numeral adjectives, "each," "either," "every," "several," "other."

8 Give the division of the subordinating conjunctions, with examples of each class.

9. Mention the nouns that have a two-fold feminine termination.

10. What are meant by superlatives of eminence?

11. Give an example of the use of the subjunctive mood in a conditional clause?

12. Explain the proper use of the present progressive, the p as indefinite, the past progressive, and the present perfect tenses.

13. Intransitive verbs have no passive voice; which, however, are the two forms capable of expressing active and passive meanings?

Construct a speech from the following elements of an address of Hannibal to his army :—You are under the necessity of conquering; on the right and left two seas enclose you; the Po is around you in front and the Alps behind. Fortune, who imposes this necessity, offers, at the same time, vast rewards; offers us the acquisition of Sicily and Sardinia, and all that the Romans have amassed by so many triumphs; that haughty and cruel nation whose injuries and offered indignities ought to inflame your minds with resentment; they demanded me your leader for punishment, and all of you that took part in the siege of Saguntum; and had we given up they would have visited us with the cruelest tortures.   You have no choice but victory or death, no stronger incentives to victory have ever been given to man by the immortal gods.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1870.

T uesday, April 12th :—Morning, 9 to 12.

GREEK............ { LYSIAS.—CONTRA ERATOSTHENEM.
ISOCRATES.—AD DEMONICUM. }

Examiner......................Rev. George Cornish, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Ταῦτα διανοηθεὶς ἔφευγον, ἐκείνων ἐπὶ τῇ αὐλείῳ θύρᾳ τὴν φυλακὴν ποιουμένων · τριῶν δὲ θυρῶν οὐσῶν, ἃς ἔδει με διελθεῖν, ἅπασαι ἀνεῳγμέναι ἔτυχον. ἀφικόμενος δὲ εἰς 'Αρχένεω τοῦ ναυκλήρου ἐκεῖνον πέμπω εἰς ἄστυ, πευσόμενον περὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ · ἥκων δὲ ἔλεγεν ὅτι 'Ερατοσθένης αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ λαβὼν εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον ἀπαγάγοι, καὶ ἐγὼ τοιαῦτα πεπυσμένος τῆς ἐπιούσης νυκτὸς διέπλευσα Μεγαράδε. Πολεμάρχῳ δὲ παρήγγειλαν οἱ τριάκοντα τὸ ὑπ' ἐκείνων εἰθισμένον παράγγελμα, πίνειν κώνειον, πρὶν τὴν αἰτίαν εἰπεῖν δι' ἥντινα ἔμελλεν ἀποθανεῖσθαι · οὕτω πολλοῦ ἐδέησε κριθῆναι καὶ ἀπολογήσασθαι. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀπεφέρετο ἐκ τοῦ δεσμωτηρίου τεθνεώς, τριῶν ἡμῖν οἰκιῶν οὐσῶν οὐδεμιᾶς εἴασαν ἐξενεχθῆναι, ἀλλὰ κλίσιον μισθωσάμενοι προὔθεντο αὐτόν. καὶ πολλῶν ὄντων ἱματίων αἰτοῦσιν οὐδὲν ἔδοσαν εἰς τὴν ταφήν, ἀλλὰ τῶν φίλων ὁ μὲν ἱμάτιον ὁ δὲ προσκεφάλαιον ὁ δὲ ὃ τι ἕκαστος ἔτυχεν ἔδωκεν εἰς τὴν ἐκείνου ταφήν.

(B) * Κατηγόρηται δὴ 'Ερατοσθένους καὶ τῶν τούτου φίλων, οἷς τὰς ἀπολογίας ἀνοίσει καὶ μεθ' ὧν αὐτῷ ταῦτα πέπρακται. ὁ μέντοι ἀγὼν οὐκ ἐξ ἴσου τῇ πόλει καὶ 'Ερατοσθένει · οὗτος μὲν γὰρ κατήγορος καὶ δικαστὴς αὐτὸς ἦν τῶν κρινομένων, ἡμεῖς δὲ νυνὶ εἰς κατηγορίαν καὶ ἀπολογίαν καθέσταμεν. καὶ οὗτοι μὲν τοὺς οὐδὲν ἀδικοῦντας ἀκρίτους ἀπέκτειναν, ὑμεῖς δὲ τοὺς ἀπολέσαντας τὴν πόλιν κατὰ τὸν νόμον ἀξιοῦτε κρίνειν, παρ' ὧν οὐδ' ἂν παρανόμως βουλόμενοι δίκην λαμβάνειν ἀξίαν τῶν ἀδικημάτων ὧν τὴν πόλιν ἠδικήκασι λάβοιτε. τί γὰρ ἂν παθόντες δίκην τὴν ἀξίαν εἴησαν τῶν ἔργων δεδωκότες ; πότερον εἰ αὐτοὺς ἀποκτείνοιτε καὶ τοὺς παῖδας αὐτῶν, ἱκανὴν ἂν τοῦ φόνου δίκην λάβοιμεν, ὧν οὗτοι πατέρας καὶ υἱεῖς καὶ ἀδελφοὺς ἀκρίτους ἀπέκτειναν ; ἀλλὰ γὰρ εἰ τὰ χρήματα τὰ φανερὰ δημεύσαιτε, καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι ἢ τῇ πόλει, ἧς οὗτοι πολλὰ εἰλήφασιν, ἢ τοῖς ἰδιώταις, ὧν οἰκίας ἐξεπόρθησαν ; ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν πάντα ποιοῦντες δίκην παρ' αὐτῶν οὐκ ἂν δύναισθε λαβεῖν, πῶς οὐκ αἰσχρὸν ὑμῖν καὶ ἡντινοῦν ἀπολιπεῖν, ἥντινά τις βούλοιτο παρὰ τούτων λαμβάνειν.

2. * (*a*) Write a short narrative of the events that led to the delivery of this oration. (*b*) Before what court was it delivered, and with what result ? (*c*) Point out the leading peculiarities of the style of Lysias.

3. Write explanatory notes on the following :—συκοφάνται. δίκην οὔτε ἐδικασάμεθα οὔτε ἐφύγομεν. μετοίκων. κυζικηνούς. δαρεικούς. ἀμφίθυρος. τὰς χορηγίας. τῆς ἐν 'Αρείῳ πάγῳ βουλῆς. ἐξεκλησιάζετε. ἔφοροι.

4. Explain briefly, with dates, the following historical allusions :—(*a*) εἰ τοὺς μὲν στρατηγούς, οἱ ἐνίκων ναυμαχοῦντες,θανάτῳ ἐζημιώσατε. (*b*) ἐπὶ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ὀλίγαρχίαν καθίστας. (*c*) Θρασυβούλου. Φυλὴν κατειληφότος. (*d*) πόλεμον ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν Πειραιεῖ τοῖς ἐξ ἄστεος ἐποίησαν (*e*) Λύσανδρον ἄρχοντα ᾐτήσατο. (*f*) ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ τῶν προβούλων ὤν. (*g*) οἱ καθεστηκότες ἔφοροι.

5. Translate :—

(C) Εἰ δεῖ θνητὸν ὄντα τῆς τῶν θεῶν στοχάσασθαι διανοίας, ἡγοῦμαι κακείνους ἐπὶ τοῖς οἰκειοτάτοις μάλιστα δηλῶσαι, πῶς ἔχουσι πρὸς τοὺς φαύλους καὶ τοὺς σπουδαίους τῶν ἀνθρώπων. Ζεὺς γὰρ 'Ηρακλέα καὶ Τάνταλον γεννήσας, ὡς οἱ μῦθοι λέγουσι καὶ πάντες πιστεύουσι, τὸν μὲν διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν ἀθάνατον ἐποίησε, τὸν δὲ διὰ τὴν κακίαν ταῖς μεγίσταις τιμωρίαις ἐκόλασεν. οἷς δεῖ παραδείγμασι χρωμένοις ὀρέγεσθαι τῆς καλοκαγαθίας καὶ μὴ μόνον τοῖς ὑφ' ἡμῶν εἰρημένοις ἐμμένειν ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ποιητῶν τὰ βέλτιστα μανθάνειν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων σοφιστῶν εἴ τι χρήσιμον εἰρήκασιν ἀναγιγνώσκειν. ὥσπερ γὰρ τὴν μέλιτταν ὁρῶμεν ἐφ' ἅπαντα μὲν τὰ βλαστήματα καθιζάνουσαν, ἀφ' ἑκάστου δὲ τὰ βέλτιστα λαμβάνουσαν, οὕτω δεῖ καὶ τοὺς παιδείας ὀρεγομένους μηδενὸς μὲν ἀπείρως ἔχειν, πανταχόθεν δὲ τὰ χρήσιμα συλλέγειν. μόλις γὰρ ἂν τις ἐκ ταύτης τῆς ἐπιμελείας τὰς τῆς φύσεως ἁμαρτίας ἐπικρατήσειεν.

(D) Μήτε γέλωτα προπετῆ στέργε μήτε λόγον μετὰ θράσους ἀποδέχου · τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀνόητον, τὸ δὲ μανικόν. ἃ ποιεῖν αἰσχρόν, ταῦτα νόμιζε μηδὲ λέγειν εἶναι καλόν. ἔθιζε σεαυτὸν εἶναι μὴ σκυθρωπὸν ἀλλὰ σύννουν · δι' ἐκεῖνο μὲν γὰρ αὐθάδης, διὰ δὲ τοῦτο φρόνιμος εἶναι δόξεις. ἡγοῦ μάλιστα σεαυτῷ πρέπειν κόσμον, αἰσχύνην, δικαιοσύνην, σωφροσύνην · τούτοις γὰρ ἅπασι δοκεῖ κρατεῖσθαι τὸ τῶν νεωτέρων ἦθος. μηδέποτε μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν ποιήσας ἔλπιζε λήσειν · καὶ γὰρ ἂν τοὺς ἄλλους λάθῃς, σεαυτῷ συνειδήσεις. τοὺς μὲν θεοὺς φοβοῦ, τοὺς δὲ γονεῖς τίμα, τοὺς δὲ φίλους αἰσχύνου, τοῖς δὲ νόμοις πείθου. τὰς ἡδονὰς θήρευε τὰς μετὰ δόξης · τέρψις γὰρ σὺν τῷ καλῷ μὲν ἄριστον, ἄνευ δὲ τούτου κάκιστον.

6. (*a*) Explain the mythical allusions in extract (C). (*b*) Point out any peculiarities of construction, and various readings that occur in it.

7. Give the etymology and meaning of the following terms :—συνηθείας, τεκμήριον, προτρεπτικούς, παράδειγμα, σκυθρωπόν, (Illustrate from the New Testament) εὐπροσήγορος, φιλόνικος, εἰλικρινεῖς, ἀκιβδήλως.

8. (*a*) Explain the usage of the *Gnomic Aorist*, and the principle on which it is based. (*b*) Give the three different constructions which the verb ἐπιχειρεῖν has. (*c*) State the difference in meaning between σιωπᾶν and σιγᾶν, and express it in Latin also.

9. * (*a*) Write a summary of this treatise of Isocrates. (*b*) Name and illustrate the leading Rhetorical figures which he is fond of using. (*c*) . To what Dialect of the Greek does his language belong?

10. Write down the first sing. Aor. and Fut., Ind., of τίκτω, ἐλαύνω, ἁλίσκομαι, διδάσκω, κλαίω, λανθανω.
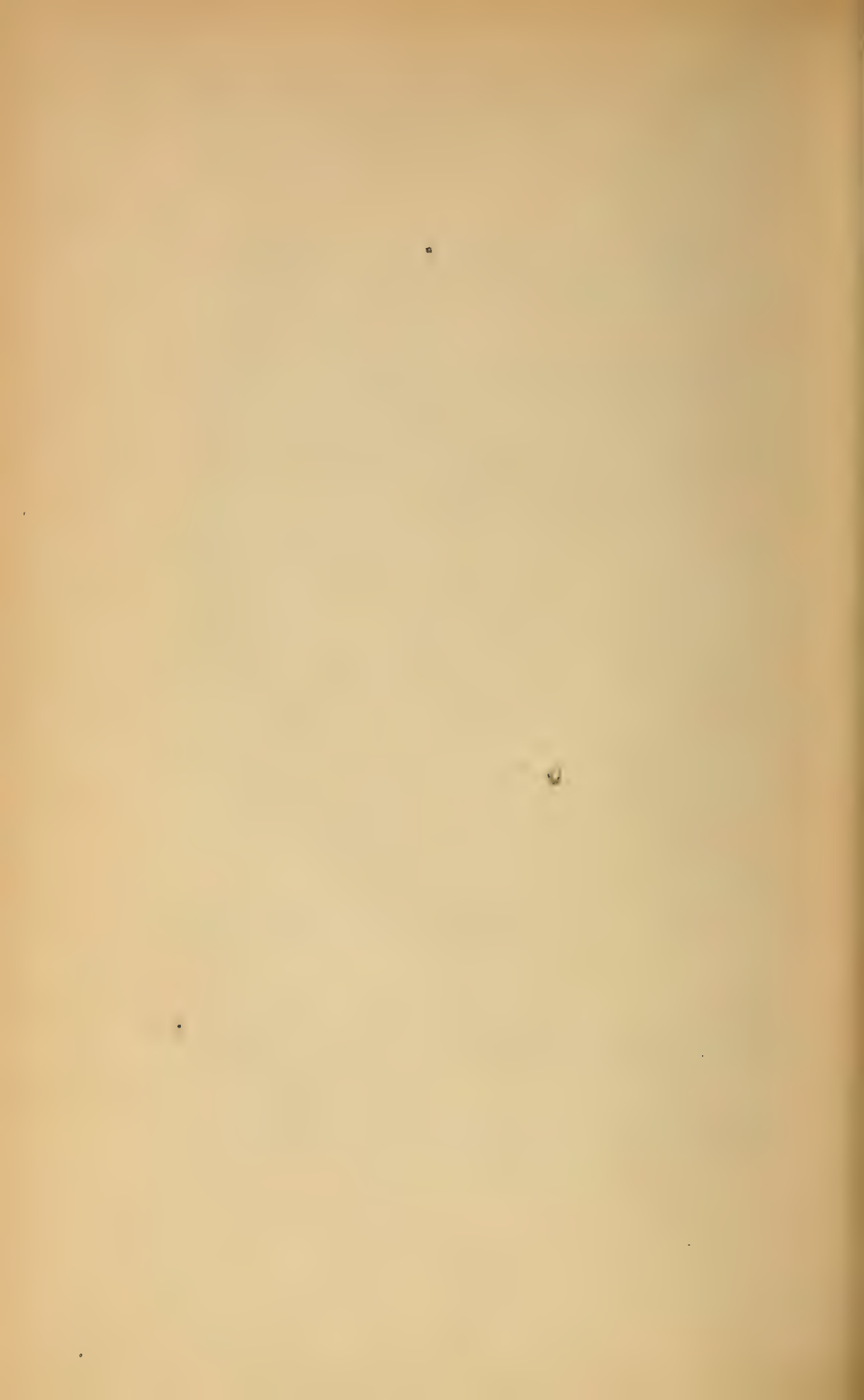
McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

Tuesday, April 12th:—Morning, 9 to 12.

THIRD YEAR.

GREEK.—DEMOSTHENES.—THE OLYNTHIACS.

Examiner . . . . Rev. George Cornish, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Νυνὶ γὰρ, ὃ πάντες ἐθρύλουν τέως, Ὀλυνθίους ἐκπολεμῆσαι δεῖν Φιλίππῳ,
γέγονεν αὐτόματον, καὶ ταῦθ᾽ ὡς, ἂν ὑμῖν μάλιστα συμφέροι. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὑφ᾽
ὑμῶν πεισθέντες ἀνείλοντο τὸν πόλεμον, σφαλεροὶ σύμμαχοι καὶ μέχρι του ταῦτ᾽
ἂν ἐγνωκότες ἦσαν ἴσως· ἐπειδὴ δ᾽ ἐκ τῶν πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐγκλημάτων μισοῦσι,
βεβαίαν εἰκὸς τὴν ἔχθραν αὐτοὺς ὑπὲρ ὧν φοβοῦνται καὶ πεπόνθασιν ἔχειν. οὐ
δεῖ δὴ τοιοῦτον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, παραπεπτωκότα καιρὸν ἀφεῖναι, οὐδὲ
παθεῖν ταὐτὸ ὅπερ ἤδη πολλάκις πρότερον πεπόνθατε. εἰ γὰρ, ὅθ᾽ ἥκομεν
Εὐβοεῦσι βεβοηθηκότες καὶ παρῆσαν Ἀμφιπολιτῶν Ἱέραξ καὶ Στρατοκλῆς ἐπὶ
τουτὶ τὸ βῆμα, κελεύοντες ἡμᾶς πλεῖν καὶ παραλαμβάνειν τὴν πόλιν, τὴν αὐτὴν
παρειχόμεθ᾽ ἡμεῖς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν προθυμίαν ἥνπερ ὑπὲρ τῆς Εὐβοέων σωτηρ-
ίας, εἴχετ᾽ ἂν Ἀμφίπολιν τότε καὶ πάντων τῶν μετὰ ταῦτ᾽ ἂν ἦτε ἀπηλλαγμένοι
πραγμάτων. καὶ πάλιν ἡνίκα Πύδνα, Ποτίδαια, Μεθώνη, Παγασαί, τἄλλα, ἵνα μὴ
καθ᾽ ἕκαστα λέγων διατρίβω, πολιορκούμενα ἀπηγγέλλετο, εἰ τότε τούτων ἑνὶ τῷ
πρώτῳ προθύμως καὶ ὡς προσῆκεν ἐβοηθήσαμεν αὐτοί, ῥᾴονι καὶ πολὺ ταπειν-
οτέρῳ νῦν ἂν ἐχρώμεθα τῷ Φιλίππῳ.

(B) Πρότερον μὲν γὰρ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰσεφέρετε κατὰ συμμορίας, νυνὶ
δὲ πολιτεύεσθε κατὰ συμμορίας. ῥήτωρ ἡγεμὼν ἑκατέρων, καὶ στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ
τούτῳ, καὶ οἱ βοησόμενοι τριακόσιοι· οἱ δ᾽ ἄλλοι προσνενέμησθε οἱ μὲν ὡς τούτους,
οἱ δὲ ὡς ἐκείνους. δεῖ δὴ ταῦτα ἐπανέντας καὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἔτι καὶ νῦν γενομέ-
νους κοινόν καὶ τὸ λέγειν καὶ τὸ βουλεύεσθαι καὶ πράττειν ποιῆσαι. εἰ τοῖς μὲν
ὥσπερ ἐκ τυραννίδος ὑμῶν ἐπιτάττειν ἀποδώσετε, τοῖς δ᾽ ἀναγκάζεσθαι τριηραρ-
χεῖν, εἰσφέρειν, στρατεύεσθαι, τοῖς δὲ ψηφίζεσθαι κατὰ τούτων μόνον, ἄλλο δὲ
μηδ᾽ ὁτιοῦν συμπονεῖν, οὐχὶ γενήσεται τῶν δεόντων ὑμῖν οὐδὲν ἐν καιρῷ · τὸ
γὰρ ἠδικημένον ἀεὶ μέρος ἐλλείψει, εἶθ᾽ ὑμῖν τούτους κολάζειν ἀντὶ τῶν ἐχθρῶν
περιέσται. λέγω δὴ κεφάλαιον, πάντας εἰσφέρειν ἀφ᾽ ὅσων ἕκαστος ἔχει τὸ ἴσον ·
πάντας ἐξιέναι κατὰ μέρος, ἕως ἂν ἅπαντες στρατεύσησθε · πᾶσι τοῖς παριοῦσι
λόγον διδόναι, καὶ τὰ βέλτιστα ὧν ἂν ἀκούσητε αἱρεῖσθαι, μὴ ἃ ἂν ὁ δεῖνα εἴπῃ.
κἂν ταῦτα ποιῆτε, οὐ τὸν εἰπόντα μόνον παραχρῆμα ἐπαινέσεσθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑμᾶς
αὐτοὺς ὕστερον, βέλτιον τῶν ὅλων πραγμάτων ἐχόντων.

(C) Καὶ ταῦτ᾽ οὐχ ἵν᾽ ἀπέχθωμαί τισιν ὑμῶν, τὴν ἄλλως προῄρημαι λέγειν ·
οὐ γὰρ οὕτως ἄφρων οὐδ᾽ ἀτυχής εἰμι ἐγὼ ὥστε ἀπεχθάνεσθαι βούλεσθαι μηδὲν
ὠφελεῖν νομίζων · ἀλλὰ δικαίου πολίτου κρίνω τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων σωτηρίαν
ἀντὶ τῆς ἐν τῷ λέγειν χάριτος αἱρεῖσθαι. καὶ γὰρ τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων ἡμῶν

λέγοντας ἀκούω, ὥσπερ ἴσως καὶ ὑμεῖς, οὓς ἐπαινοῦσι μὲν οἱ παριόντες ἅπαντες,
μιμοῦνται δ' οὐ πάνυ, τούτῳ τῷ ἔθει καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ τῆς πολιτείας χρῆσθαι, τὸν
Ἀριστείδην ἐκεῖνον, τὸν Νικίαν, τὸν ὁμώνυμον ἐμαυτῷ, τὸν Περικλέα. ἐξ οὗ δ'
οἱ διερωτῶντες ὑμᾶς οὗτοι πεφήνασι ῥήτορες ,,τί βούλεσθε ; τί γράψω ; τί ὑμῖν
χαρίσωμαι ;" προπέποται τῆς παραυτίκα χάριτος τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα καὶ
τοιαυτὶ συμβαίνει, καὶ τὰ μὲν τούτων πάντα καλῶς ἔχει, τὰ δ' ὑμέτερα αἰσχρῶς·

2. (a) For ἐκπολεμῆσαι in extract (A) there is a variant ἐκπολεμῶσαι ;
state the difference between the two readings. (b) Give the geographi-
cal situation of the several places mentioned in the same extract.
(c) Give a short account of the events amid which these speeches of
Demosthenes were delivered.

3. Explain the grammatical construction of the following extracts :—
(a) καὶ μή παραχωρεῖν τῆς τάξεως ἣν ὑμῖν οἱ πρόγονοι τῆς ἀρετῆς, * * κατέλι-
πον. (b) ἃ τοῖς ἀσθενοῦσι παρὰ τῶν ἰατρῶν σιτίοις διδομένοις ἔοικε. (c) τῶν
ἡμετέρων αὐτῶν χάριν προσοφείλετε. (d) οἷς οὐκ ἐχαρίζονθ' οἱ λέγοντες οὐδ'
ἐφίλουν αὐτούς. State Madvig's explanation of this usage. (e) καὶ τόπων
ὧν ἦμεν κύριοι φαίνεσθαι προϊεμένους.

4. Parse and analyse the following verbs : —περιῃρημένοι, ἀνηλώκαμεν,
προπέποται, ἠνώχλει, ἀπειρηκότων, καθυφείμεθα, ὑπηργμένων, πεφηνέναι,
ἀνεχαίτισε, συμπλακῇ, καθυφείμεθα, ἐκνενευρισμένοι.

5. Write short explanatory notes on :—τις ἔξω τῆς ἡλικίας. εἰσεφέρετε
κατὰ συμμορίας. νομοθέτας καθίσατε. προπέποται τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα.
βοηδρόμια πέμψωσιν. (Give the var. lect. for this last, and translate and
explain it.) τὰ θεωρικά. τὰ μυστήρια. μίμους γελοίων. κορδακισμούς.
συγκεκροτημένοι.

6. Give the etymology and meaning of the following :—ὦ τᾶν, πεζέταιροι,
ἐπιεικῶς, ἀντίρροπον, κομιδῇ, βάρβαρος, τηνάλλως.

7. Define, and state the difference in meaning between λόγου τυχεῖν and
λόγον διδόναι. θεῖναι νόμους and θέσθαι νόμους. γράφειν παράνομα and
γράφεσθαι παρανόμων. εὐθύνας ἀπαιτεῖν and εὐθύνας ὑπέχειν. εὐθύνας ὀφλεῖν
and εὐθύνας ἀποφεύγειν.

8. Give the derivation of the word λειτουργία. Enumerate the princi-
pal λειτουργίαι at Athens. Into how many classes were they divided ?

9. Give a short account of the leading events in the reign of Philip,
together with the dates of his accession and death ; of the battle of Chær-
oneia ; of Leuctra ; of the capture of Olynthus ; of the siege of Byzantium.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN.—CICERO.—SELECT LETTERS.

Examiner.....................REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate, expanding and translating the superscriptions :—

(A)   Scripta est epistola a. u. c. 701.

M: CICERO S. D. C. CURIONI.

Epistolarum genera multa esse non ignoras, sed unum illud certissimum, cuius causa inventa res ipsa est, ut certiores faceremus absentes, s quid esset quod eos scire aut nostra aut ipsorum interesset. Iam huius generis litteras a me profecto non exspectas. Tuarum enim rerum domesticarum habes et scriptores et nuncios. In meis autem rebus nihil est sane novi. Reliqua sunt epistolarum genera duo, quæ me magno opere delectant : unum familiare et iocosum, alterum severum et grave. Utro me minus deceat uti non intelligo. Iocerne tecum per litteras ? Civem mehercule non puto esse qui temporibus his ridere possit. An gravius aliquid scribam ? Quid est quod possit graviter a Cicerone scribi ad Curionem nisi de re publica ? Atque in hoc genere haec mea causa est, ut neque ea, quae sentio, audeam neque ea, quae non sentio, velim scribere. Quam ob rem quoniam mihi nullum scribendi argumentum relictum est, utar ea clausula, qua soleo, teque ad studium summae laudis cohortabor. Est enim tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quaedam exspectatio : quam tu una re facillime vinces, si hoc statueris, quarum laudum gloriam adamaris, quibus artibus eae laudes comparantur, in iis elaborandum. In hanc sententiam scriberem plura, nisi te tua sponte satis incitatum esse confiderem, et hoc, quidquid attigi, non feci inflammandi tui causa, sed testificandi amoris mei.

(B)   *   Scripsit a. u. c. 708.

M. CICERO S. D. M. MARCELLO.

Etsi perpaucis ante diebus dederam Q. Mucio litteras ad te pluribus verbis scriptas, quibus declaraveram quo te animo censerem esse oportere et quid tibi faciendum arbitrarer, tamen, quum Theophilus, libertus tuus, proficisceretur, cuius ego fidem erga te benevolentiamque perspexeram, sine meis litteris eum ad te venire nolui. Iisdem igitur te rebus etiam

atque etiam hortor, quibus superioribus litteris hortatus sum, ut in ea re publica, quaecumque est, quam primum velis esse. Multa videbis fortasse quae nolis, non plura tamen quam audis cotidie. Non est porro tuum uno sensu solum oculorum moveri : quum idem illud auribus percipias, quod etiam maius videri solet, minus laborare. At tibi ipsi dicendum erit aliquid quod non sentias aut faciendum quod non probes. Primum tempori cedere, id est, necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum : deinde non habet, ut nunc quidem est, id vitii res. Dicere fortasse quae sentias non licet : tacere plane licet. *Omnia enim delata ad unum sunt. Is utitur consilio ne suorum quidem, sed suo.* Quod non multo secus fieret, si *is rem publicam teneret, quem secuti sumus.*

2. Explain the allusions, in Italics, of ext. (B), and give a short account of the state of affairs at Rome at the date of this letter. How old was Cicero at this date and how long did he live after it?

3. Explain the use of the oblique cases, severally, in :—(a) Qui omnibus negociis non interfuit solum, sed praefuit. (b) Consulas rationibus meis. (c) Quoad ejus facere potueris. (d) Ego te, quod tibi veniet in mentem mea interesse, valde rogo. (e) Omnibus bonis prope perfunctam, esse. (f) Deinde non habet id vitii res.

4. Give the meaning and etymology of the following words :—Negocia, clausula, sedulo, socerum, cadavera, codicillis, gymnasio, lectiunculis creterrarum, essedariis, syngrapham.

5. Parse the following verbs and give their principal parts :—lautus, caveto, verebare, decesse, vererere, perrexi, pareret, fefellerit, adamaris, aspernabere

6. Write short explanatory notes on : — (1) libertos, procuratores, familiam. (2) Megalensibus. (3) patronos. (4) Academiae. (5) in Clytaemnestra aut in Equo Trojano. (6) manibus gypsatissimis.

7. Give the full forms ; construe ; and name the dates according to our compatation of :—(1) A. d. III. Kal. Maias. (2) A. d. x. Kal. Jun. (3) A d. v. Kal. intercalares priores. (4) A. u. c. 699.

8. Name the geographical situation of the following places and countries mentioned by Cicero :—Piraeum, Maleam, Epidaurus, Stabianum, Samarobriva.

9. (a) Decline the following words :—nomen, hostis, cultus, nemo, quis, unusquisque. (b) Give the comparative and superlative of :—aequalis, dives, facilis, saepe, diu, nuper. (c) Write down the 1st Sing., Perf. and Fut., Ind., and give the supine, of:—obliviscor, oblino, juvo, mulceo, haurio, rumpo.

10. (a) Write down some of the principal compound verbs, both with adverbs and prepositions, that govern the Dative. (b) Give the different constructions, and the difference of meaning accordingly, which the following verbs have :—convenire, metuere, consulere, providere, and cavere.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1870.

Wednesday, April 13th :—Morning, 9 to 12.

LATIN.—VALERIUS MAXIMUS.—BOOK III.

Examiner..........................Rev. George Cornish, M.A

1. Translate into English :—

(A) Nos, quia iam initia procursusque virtutis patefecimus, actum ipsum prosequemur ; cuius ponderosissima vis et efficacissimi lacerti in fortitudine consistunt. Nec praeterit me, conditor Urbis nostrae Romule, principatum tibi hoc in genere laudis assignari oportere. Sed patere, obsecro, uno te praecurri exemplo, cui et ipse aliquantum honoris debes : quia beneficio illius effectum est, ne tam praeclarum opus tuum Roma dilaberetur.

Etruscis in urbem ponte Sublicio irrumpentibus, Horatius Cocles extremam eius partem occupavit, totumque hostium agmen, donec post tergum suum pons abrumperetur, infatigabili pugna sustinuit : atque, ut patriam periculo imminenti liberatam vidit, armatus se in Tiberim misit. Cuius fortitudinem dii immortales admirati, incolumitatem sinceram ei praestiterunt. Nam, neque altitudine deiectus quassatus, neque pondere armorum pressus, nec ullo vorticis circuitu actus, nec telis quidem, quae undique congerebantur, laesus, tutum natandi eventum habuit. Unus itaque tot civium, tot hostium in se oculos convertit, stupentes illos admiratione, hos inter laetitiam et metum haesitantes : unusque duos acerrima pugna consertos exercitus, alterum repellendo, alterum propugnando, distraxit. Denique unus urbi nostrae tantum scuto suo, quantum Tiberis alveo, munimenti attulit. Quapropter discedentes Etrusci dicere potuerunt : *Romanos vicimus, ab Horatio victi sumus.*

(B) Sed dum exemplar propositae rei persequor, latius mihi circumspicienti ante omnia se Fulvii Flacci constantia offert. Capuam, fallacibus Annibalis promissis Italiae regnum nefaria defectione pacisci persuasam, armis occupaverat. Tam deinde culpae hostium iustus aestimator, quam speciosus victor, Campanum senatum impii decreti auctorem funditus delere constituit. Itaque catenis onustum in duas custodias, Teanam Calenamque, divisit : consilium exsecuturus, cum ea peregisset, quorum administrandorum celerior esse necessitas videbatur. Rumore autem de mitiore senatus sententia orto, ne debitam poenam scelerati effugerent, nocte admisso equo Teanum contendit, interfectisque qui ibi asservabantur, e vestigio Cales transgressus, perseverantiae suae opus exsecutus est. Et iam deligatis ad palum hostibus, literas a P. C., nequidquam Campanis salutares, accepit : in sinistra enim eas manu, sicut erant traditae, retinuit : ac iusso lictore lege agere, tum demum aperuit, postquam illis obtemperari non poterat. Qua constantia victoriae quoque gloriam antecellit ; quia, si eum intra se ipsum partita laude aestimes, maiorem punita Capua, quam capta, reperies.

(C) * Socratis autem virilitatis robore palliatus animus, aliquanto praefractius perseverantiae exemplum edidit. Universa civitas Atheniensium iniquissimo ac truculentissimo errore instincta, de capite decem praetorum, qui apud Arginusas Lacedaemoniam classem deleverant, tristem

sententiam tulerat. Forte tunc eius potestatis Socrates, cuius arbitrio plebiscita ordinarentur, indignum iudicans tot et tam bene meritos ex indigna caussa impetu invidiae abripi, temeritati multitudinis constantiam suam obiecit, maximoque concionis fragore et incitatissimis minis compulsus non est, ut se publicae dementiae auctorem adscriberet. Quae, oppositu eius legitima grassari via prohibita, iniusto praetorum cruore manus tuas contaminare perseveravit : nec timuit Socrates, ne consternatae undecimus furor mors ipsius existeret.

2. * Explain the historical allusions of ext. (C).

3. Construe the following extract : — Apertum et animosum bonae fiduciae pectus emenso, quasi debitum superest, opus constantiae repraesentare ; natura enim sic comparatum est, ut, quisquis sie aliquid ordine ac recte mente complexum confidit vel iam gestum si obtrectetur, acriter tueatur, vel nondum editum si interpelletur, sine ulla cunctatione ad effectum perducat.

4. Parse the following verbs : — direxissent, absciso, effudit, inustum, sternendarum, cupitam, possedit, excussit, illisum, potiti essent, inseruisset.

5. Give the etymology and meaning of the following words :—cunabula, culmen, stragem, orbus, sospes, foculo, probabilis, fasces, caducus, obliterentur, elucubratum, carunculae.

6. * Translate the following, and explain the origin and meaning of the sign HS, and give the full expression, in Latin, for the sums mentioned. Give the value, and state the difference between *Sestertius* and *Sestertium.* Explain grammatically the latter form.

"*Non reddo, patres conscripti, aeraria vestro H S. qnadragies rationem, alieni imperii minister, quod meo ductu meisque auspiciis bis milies H-S. uberius feci. Neque enim huc puto malignitatis ventum, ut de mea innocentia quaerendum sit. Nam cum Africam totam potestati vestrae subiecerim, nihil ex ea quod meum diceretur, praeter cognomen, retuli. Non igitur me Punicae, non fratrem meum Asiaticae gazae avarum reddiderunt : sed uterque nostrum magis invidia, quam pecunia, locupletior est.*"

7. * Give an account of the life and writings of Valerius Maximus.

8. (a) Decline the following :—frons (frondis), vis, vulgus, fulgur, os. (b) Give the Genitives and Datives, sing. and plu., of merces, filia, domus, plus, uterque. (c) Write down the Comp. and Superlat. of :— vetus, felix, saepe, diu, nuper. (d) Give the Perf. and Sup. of:—metior, mentior, paciscor, fido, findo.

9. State the difference in meaning between :—(a) et, que, and atque : primo and primum ; iterum, rursus, and denuo : quotidie and indies : non— nunquam, interdum, and aliquando. (b) Gratias habere, gratias agere, and gratiam referre : (Give the Greek equivalents.) diligo and amo :— careo and egeo : destino and decerno. (c) legatus and orator : agrestis and rusticus : infans, puer, adolescens, juvenis.

10. (a) State and illustrate the rules for the *Sequence of Tenses,* in Latin. (b) Explain the construction in *Oratio obliqua.* (c) How does the Latin supply the *Verbal Substantive?*

* *Extra questions.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

Wednesday, April 13th : — morning, 9 to 12.

LATIN.—PLAUTUS.—AULULARIA.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner..................... Rev. George Cornish, M.A.

1. Translate into English :—

(A) eun. Velím, te arbitrári, med haéc verba, fráter, méai fidéi tuáique
     réii
causá facere, ut aéquom est germánam sorórem.
Quamquam haúd falsa súm, nos odiòsas habéri.
Nam múltum loquaces merito ómnes habémur :
nec mútam profécto repértam ullam ésse
hodié mulierém dicunt úllo in saéclo.
Verum hóc, frater, únum tamén cogitato,
tibi proximám me, mihique esse itém te :
ita aéquum est, quod in rem esse utríque arbitrémur,
et mihi te, et tibi me consúlere et monére ;
neque ócultum id habéri, neque pér metum mussàri,
quin participém te paritér, et tu me ut fácias.
Eó nunc ego sécreto te húc foras sedúxi,
út tuam rem ego técum hic loquerér familiárem.
me. Da mihi, optuma femina, manum.   eun. Ubi ea est ? quis ea est nam
     optuma ?
me. Tu. eun. Tune ais ? me. Si negas, nego. eun. Decet equidem vera
     proloqui.
Nam optima nulla potest eligi ; alia alia peior, frater, est.
me. Idem ego arbitror, nec tibi adversari
certum est de istac re umquam, soror.
eun. Da mihi operam, amabo.
Me. Tua est. Utere, atque impera, si quid vis.
eun. Id quod in rem tuam optumum esse arbitror,
te id admonitum advento.
me. Soror, more tuo facis. eun. Facta volo.

(B) Hòc est servi fácinus frugi, fácere, quod ego persequor ;
néc morae moléstiaeque impérium herile habeát sibi.
Nám qui hero ex senténtia servire servus póstulat :
in herum matura, in se sera, condecet capéssere ;
sin dormitet, ita dormitet, sérvom sese ut cógitet.
Nám qui amanti hero sérvitutem sérvit, quasi ego sérvio,
si hérum videt superáre amorem, hoc sérvi, esse officiúm reor :
retinere ad salútem ; non eum, quo incumbat, eo impéllere.
Quási pueris, qui náre discunt, scirpea induitur ratis,
qui laborent mínus : facilius ut nent et moveánt manus :
eódem modo servóm ratem esse amánti hero aequom cénseo,
út toleret, ne péssum abeat, tanquam * * * *
héri imperium edíscat, ut, quod fróns velit, oculi sciant ;
quód iubeat, citís quadrigis cítius properet pérsequi.

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(C) STR. Di ímmortales, quíbus et quantis mé donatis gaúdiis!
Quádrilibrem aulam aúro onustam ego hábeo : quis me est diúitior ?
qui me Athenis núnc magis quisquam est hómo, quoi di sint própitii ?
LY. Cérto enim ego vocem hic loquentis módo me audire vísus sum. STE.
    Hem !
hérumne adspicio méum ? LY. Videon' Strobílum ego hunc, servóm
    meum ?
STR. Ipsus est. LY. Haud álius est. STR. Congrédiar. LY. Contollám gra-
    dum.
Crédo ego illum, ut iussi, eampse anum adiisse, húius nutricem virginis.
STR. Quín ego illi me invenisse díco hanc praedam atque éloquor ?
Igitur orabo, út manu me míttat. Ibo atque éloquar.
Réperi…. LY. Quid réperìsti ? STR. nón, quod pueri clámitant
in faba se réperisse. LY. Iámne autem, ut solés, deludis ?
STR. Hére, mane ; eloquár : iam ausculta. LY. Age érgo loquere. STR.
    Réperi hodie,
hére, divitias nímias. Ly. Ubinam ? STR. Quádrilibrem [inquam,] aulam
    aúri plenam.
LY. Quód ego facinus aúdio ex te ? STR. Eúclioni huic séni subripui.

2. Explain the grammatical construction of the following extt., and
point out any peculiarities that occur :— (a) Discrucior animi. (b) Curata
fac sint. (c) Implevisti fusti fissorum caput. (d) Obsecro mihi auxilio
sitis. (e) Me meosque perditum ires liberos. (f) Quid tibi meam tactio
est ?

3. White explanatory notes on the meaning of the following phrases :—
(1) In faba reperisse· (2) Foris crepuit. (3) Sublevit os. (4) Abstinebit
censione bubula. (5) Disputata est ratio. (6) Quam volsus ludiust. (7)
Trium litterarum homo. (8) Cocus nundinalist. (9) Scribam dicam.

4. Write down in the ordinary forms of the language the equivalents
of the following verbs, naming the mood and tense of each ;—adaxint,
duit, locassim, perplexarier, edim, prohibessi, impetrassere, rescisse,
benedice, dixis.

5. Explain such forms as the following ; — ted, med, preti, gemiti,
injurium, avom, sis, temperi, quoi, reii, tuai, mi.

6. Give the derivation and exact meaning of : — Mecastor, edepol,
pauxillum, germanam, imo, zamiam, palam, clam, tigillo, temeti, oppido
Lucina.

7. (a) State, with examples, the difference in meaning and construc-
tion between the *Gerund* and the *Gerundive Participle*. (b) Illustrate the
use of the *Supines*. (c) Write down the principal Active Verbs that have
a Prefect Participle with an Active sense. (d) Explain the grammatical
construction of Hypothetical Sentences.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—{ TACITUS.—HISTORIES, BOOK I.
{ JUVENAL.—SATIRES, I., III., AND VIII.

Examiner,...................REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Opus adgredior opimum casibus, atrox proeliis, discors seditionibus, ipsa etiam pace saevom. quattuor principes ferro interempti : trina bella civilia, plura externa ac plerumque permixta : prosperae in oriente, adversae in occidente res : turbatum Illyricum, Galliae nutantes, perdomita Britannia et statim missa : coortae in nos Sarmatarum ac Sueborum gentes, nobilitatus cladibus mutuis Dacus, mota prope etiam Parthorum arma falsi Neronis ludibrio. iam vero Italia novis cladibus vel post longam saeculorum seriem repetitis adflicta. haustae aut obrutae urbes fecundissima Campaniae ora, et urbs incendiis vastata, consumptis antiquissimis delubris, ipso Capitolio civium manibus incenso. pollutae caerimoniae, magna adulteria : plenum exiliis mare, infecti caedibus scopuli.

Ac ne qua saltem in successore Galbae spes esset, arcessivit ab exilio quem tristitia et avaritia sui simillimum iudicabat. vidistis, commilitones, notabili tempestate etiam deos infaustam adoptionem aversantes. idem senatus, idem populi Romani animus est : vestra virtus exspectatur, apud quos omne honestis consiliis robur et sine quibus quamvis egregia invalida sunt. non ad bellum vos nec ad periculum voco : omnium militum arma nobiscum sunt. nec una cohors togata defendit nunc Galbam, sed detinet : cum vos adspexerit, cum signum meum acceperit, hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum inputet. nullus cunctationis locus est in eo consilio, quod non potest laudari nisi peractum. aperiri deinde armamentarium iussit. rapta statim arma, sine more et ordine militiae, ut praetorianus aut legionarius insignibus suis distingueretur : miscentur auxiliaribus galeis scutisque, nullo tribunorum centurionumve adhortante, sibi quisque dux et instigator ; et praecipuum pessimorum incitamentum quod boni maerebant.

(B) Spectator flagitii Hordeonius Flaccus consularis legatus aderat : non compescere ruentes, non retinere dubios, non cohortari bonos ausus sed segnis, pavidus et socordia innocens. quattuor centuriones duoetvicensimae legionis, Nonius Receptus, Donatius Valens, Romilius Marcellus, Calpurnius Repentinus, cum protegerent Galbae imagines, impetu militum abrepti vinctique. nec cuiquam ultra fides aut memoria prioris sacramenti, sed quod in seditionibus accidit, unde plures erant, omnes fuere.

Ita promissis simul ac minis temptabantur, ut bello impares, in pace nihil amissuri ; neque ideo praetorianorum fides mutata. sed insidiatores ab Othone in Germaniam, a Vitellio in urbem missi. utrisque frustra fuit, Vitellianis inpune, per tantam hominum multitudinem mutua ignorantia fallentibus : Othoniani novitate voltus, omnibus in vicem gnaris, prode-

bantur. Vitellius literas ad Titianum fratrem Othonis composuit, exitium ipsi filioque eius minitans, ni incolumes sibi mater ac liberi servarentur : Vitellius victor clementiae gloriam tulit.

2. Explain the primary meaning of, and the distinction between, the terms *Annales* and *Historiae.*

3. Give a list of the Roman Emperors down to the period of the death of Tacitus, and mention those during whose reigns he lived. To what so-called age of the language and literature of Rome, is he to be assigned ? What writers were his contemporaries ?

4. (*a*) Point out briefly the leading events alluded to in ext. (A). (*b*) Give the geographical position, with modern names, of the following :— Germania superior, Mutina, Lugdunensis colonia, Agrippinensis colonia, Alpibus Cottianis, Poeninis jugis, (give the names of the other two of the Alpine passes,) Mediolanum, Novaria, Vercellae.

5. Translate :—

(C) Nonne vides quanto celebretur *sportula* fumo ?
Centum convivæ ; sequitur sua quemque culina.
Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
Impositas capiti, quot recto vertice portat
Servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem.
Scinduntur tunicæ sartæ modo : longa coruscat
Sarraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum
Plaustra vehunt ; nutant alte populoque minantur :
Nam si procubuit qui *saxa Ligustica* portat
Axis, et eversum fudit super agmina montem,
Quid superest de corporibus ? quis ossa
Invenit ? Obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver
More animæ. Domus interea secura patellas
Jam lavat et bucca foculum excitat, et sonat unctis
Strigilibus, et pleno componit lintea gutto.
Hæc inter pueros varie properantur : at ille
Jam sedet in ripa tetrumque novicius horret
Porthmea, nec sperat cœnosi gurgitis alnum,
Infelix, nec habet quem porrigat *ore trientem.*

(D) Non idem gemitus olim, neque vulnus erat par
Damnorum, sociis florentibus et modo victis.
Plena domus tunc omnis, et ingens stabat acervus
Nummorum, Spartana chlamys, *conchylia Coa,*
Et cum Parrhasii tabulis signisque Myronis
Phidiacum vivebat ebur ; nec non Polycleti
Multus ubique labor ; raræ sine Mentore mensæ.
Inde Dolabella est atque hinc Antonius, inde
Sacrilegus Verres ; referebant navibus altis
Occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.
Nunc sociis juga pauca boum, grex parvus equarum,
Et pater armenti capto eripietur agello ;
Ipsi deinde Lares, si quod spectabile signum,
Si quis in ædicula Deus unicus. Hæc etenim sunt
Pro summis : nam sunt hæc maxima.

6. Write short explanatory notes on the words printed in italics in the above extracts. By what other writers is the rapacity of the Roman governors, here alluded to, corroborated ?

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner......................REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M. A.

(A) Translate into Greek :—

1. The general of the Persians led his army into the country of the Athenians, and laid waste the greater part of it.

2. These events happened while Cyrus was king of the Persians.

3. The king himself said that it was a praiseworthy thing to speak well of all men.

4. Never flatter those who do injury to their country and their friends.

5. Socrates, the philosopher, was both wise and good.

6. Some spoke well of the king, while others spoke ill of him.

7. The general who treats his soldiers well is deserving of praise from all his fellow-citizens.

8. The army came in order to ravage the greater part of the Peloponnesus.

(B) Translate into Latin :—

1. Hannibal, the Carthagenian general, defeated the Romans at the battle of Cannae, and his troops acquired great booty.

2. You and your friend have finished the work to your satisfaction ; but my friend and I have left ours undone.

3. The river Euphrates flowed through the midst of Babylon, a city very magnificent, very rich, and very famous in ancient times.

4. It is the duty of parents to teach their children justice, temperance, filial affection, and a love of truth, in order to their becoming good citizens.

5. We ought not to put confidence in bad men ; but those who are wiser and better than ourselves should be trusted by us.

6. We should always prefer what is right to that which is expedient only.

7. He made answer that it was pleasant to confer benefits upon the good.

8 He was born at Athens ; lived a short time at Corinth ; went thence to Thebes and died there.

9. It is of great importance to the state that bad men should not make the laws.

10. I fear that he is going to conceal these things from his parents, and that they will not find them out.

Translate into Latin :—

(A) Atticus, one of the best men of ancient Rome, was a very remarkable instance of what I am here speaking. This extraordinary person, amidst the civil wars of his country, when he saw the designs of all parties equally tended to the subversion of liberty, by constantly preserving the esteem and affection of both the competitors, found means to serve his friends on either side ; and, while he sent money to young Marius, whose father was declared an enemy to the common-wealth, he was himself one of Sylla's chief favourites, and always near that general. During the war between Cæsar and Pompey, he still maintained the same conduct. After the death of Cæsar, he sent money to Brutus in his troubles, and did a thousand good offices to Antony's wife and friends when that party seemed ruined.

(B) Homer does not only outshine all other poets in the variety, but also in the novelty of his characters. He has introduced among his Grecian princes a person who had lived thrice the age of man, and conversed with Theseus, Hercules, Polyphemus, and the first race of heroes. His principal actor is the son of a goddess, not to mention the offspring of other deities, who have likewise a place in his poem, and the venerable Trojan Prince, who was the father of so many kings and heroes. There is in these several characters of Homer a certain dignity, as well as novelty, which adapts them in a more peculiar manner to the nature of a heroic poem. Though, at the same time, to give them the greater variety, he has described a Vulcan, that is a buffoon, among his gods, and a Thersites among his mortals.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13TH : — AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner................ ....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin : —

Hannibal, escaping with a few horsemen in the midst of the tumult
fled to Adrumetum ; having exhausted every resource both before and
after the battle, and during the action, before he left the field ; and by
the confession of even Scipio, and all military critics, with the reputation
of having drawn up his army upon that day with extraordinary skill.
In the vanguard he stationed the elephants, in order that their capricious
onset and irresistible strength might prevent the Romans from following
their standards and keeping their ranks, wherein they mainly trusted.
Next he placed the auxiliary forces in front of the Carthaginian line, in
order that these men, the mingled scum of all nations, whom pay, not
patriotism, attached [to Carthage], might not find a passage open to
flight: at the same time that, by receiving the first impetuous assault of
the enemy, they might weary them, and, if they could do no more, might
at any rate blunt the enemy's swords by their own wounds. Next, he
stationed the Carthaginian and African soldiers, where all his hope lay,
that they who were equal in all other points might have the advantage
in this, that they would be fresh when contending with men who were
tired and wounded : the Italians he drew up furthest in the rear, sepa-
rated by an interval, as he was doubtful whether they were allies or
foes. Hannibal retired to Adrumetum, after achieving this last trophy
of military science, and on returning to Carthage, whither he was sum-
moned, thirty-six years after he had left it as a boy, declared in the
senate that he had been conquered, not merely in a battle, but in a cam-
paign, and that the only hope of safety lay in suing for peace.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1870

Tuesday, April 12th :—Afternoon, 2 to 4.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner............ .... Rev. George Cornish, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

The city of Sparta, being unexpectedly attacked by a powerful army of Thebans, was in very great danger of falling into the hands of their enemies. The citizens suddenly gathering themselves into a body, fought with a resolution equal to the necessity of their affairs, yet no one so remarkably distinguished himself on this occasion, to the amazement of both armies, as Isidas, the son of Phœbidas, who was at that time in the bloom of his youth, and very remarkable for the comeliness of his person. He was coming out of the bath when the alarm was given, so that he had not time to put on his clothes, much less his armour; however, transported with a desire to serve his country in so great an exigency, having snatched up a spear in one hand and a sword in the other, he flung himself into the thickest ranks of his enemies. Nothing could withstand his fury ; in what part soever he fought he put the enemies to flight without receiving a single wound. Whether, says Plutarch, he was the particular care of some god, who awarded his valour that day with an extraordinary protection, or that his enemies, struck with the unusualness of his dress, and beauty of his shape, supposed him something more than man, I shall not determine.

The gallantry of this action was judged so great by the Spartans, that the ephori, or chief magistrates, decreed he should be presented with a garland, but, as soon as they had done so, fined him a thousand drachmas for going out to the battle unarmed.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13TH : — AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

GENERAL PAPER.

Examiner...................... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Give an account, with dates, of the origin and principal events of the Persian Wars.

2. What was the period of the Athenian supremacy in the affairs of Greece? Name the statesmen and generals that mainly contributed to the maintenance of that supremacy.

3. State the distinction between a *Despotism*, *Monarchy*, *Oligarchy*, and *Democracy*, as they are found in the history of Greece, and give the derivation of these terms. Name the most celebrated *Despots* in Grecian history. What term did the Greeks apply to them?

4. Give the dates of the accession and death of Philip of Macedon, and mention the measures and general policy by which he extended and consolidated his power.

5. At what time did Greece become a Roman Province, and by what name was it designated?

6. Give a short account of the three leading Historians and Dramatists of Greece.

7. Give a short account, with dates, of the following events : — (1) The invasion of Italy by the Gauls ; (2) Establishment of the *Decemvirate ;* (3) The war with Pyrrhus.

8. Write a sketch of the state of society at Rome, politically and socially, as depicted by Tacitus in the First Book of his Histories.

9. Mention in chronological order the Roman *Historians*, whose works have come down to us.

10. Give an account of the Roman *Satirists*.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1870.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.—GIBBON AND HUME.

Examiner...................... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. " After a war of about forty years, undertaken by the most stupid, maintained by the most dissolute, and terminated by the most timid of all emperors, the far greater part of the island (Britain) submitted to the Roman yoke." Name these emperors, with dates, and sketch their characters.

2. Write an account of the parentage, character, and reign of Diocletian.

3. In whose reign was the Council of Nicæa held ? Give an account of it.

4. Who were the Goths, and whence did they come into Italy ? Narrate briefly their invasions and conquests.

5. Write a sketch of the life and conquests of Mahomet.

6. Describe the government, laws, and institutions of the Anglo-Saxons.

7. Narrate briefly the origin and progress of parliamentary government in England.

8. Name, with dates, the sovereigns of the House of Tudor. What important events took place during their reigns ? Describe the Court of the Star Chamber.

9. The causes and consequences of the Great Civil War.

10. A short history of the Revolution of 1688.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

Wednesday, April 13th :—Afternoon, 2 to 4.

HISTORY.—HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....................Rev. George Cornish, M. A.

1. (*a*) Name the three peninsulas of Southern Europe, and give a general description of them. (*b*) Give the latitude and names of the mountains which form the northern boundary of Greece. (*c*) By what names did the Greeks designate themselves and their country ?

2. Write a sketch of the Government and popular institutions of the Spartans. Who were the Helots ?

3. What political faction existed in Attica prior to the legislation of Solon ? Give a summary of the changes and improvements that were effected by his legislation.

4. Name the principal colonies that were founded by the Greeks :—on the west coast of Asia Minor, in Sicily, and in Southern Italy. What famous city did the Phocæans found ? Give its modern name. Distinguish between the *Phocæans* and the *Phocians*.

5. Narrate briefly the origin, progress and consequences of the Persian Wars.

6. What leading States of Greece were engaged in the Peloponnesian War on the side of Athens and Sparta, respectively ?

7. Mention the principal changes that took place in the Roman Constitution, from the expulsion of the Tarquins to the destruction of Carthage.

8. Give a short account, with the etymology of the terms employed, of the *comitia Curiata, Centuriata,* and *Tributa*.

9. Give a brief history of the Agrarian Laws, and state what was their precise object,

10. Name the sources from which the Revenue of Rome was derived, and the mode of collecting it, during the period of the Republic.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, APRIL 25TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

THIRD YEAR.—HONOUR EXAMINATION.

GREEK.

Examiner......................REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Demosthenes, DeCorona, page 225, Ed. Tauchnitz, Ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν down to τοῦτ' ἐγράφη.   (B) page 288, καίτοι πόλλοι * * * τὰς τοῦ Φιλίππου.

2. Write explanatory notes on the historical allusions of ext. (A), and give dates.

3. Write a sketch of the life of Demosthenes, and mention the circumstances attending the delivery of this oration and the date of its delivery, with an account of the policy and aims of the political parties at that time existing in Athens.

4. Give the days of the month, according to our mode of reckoning, indicated by the following :—ἕνη καὶ νέᾳ : δεκάτη ἀπίοντος : ἕκτη ἱσταμένου : τρίτη ἐπὶ δέκα.   What is the meaning of the first, and why was it used ?

5. Give a short account of the various forms of the τριηραρχία which, according to Böckh, existed at different times in Athens.   What reforms did the legislation of Demosthenes aim at affecting in this department of the Public Service ?

6. Translate :—

(C) Theocritus, Idyl I., vss. 32-56.   (D) Idyl II., vss. 1-16.

7. (*a*) Give an account of the *Poets* of the Alexandrian school.   State the distinctive features of their poetry.   (*b*) Give the derivation and definition of the designation εἰδύλλια.   (*c*) Turn the following forms into Attic :—τήνα, χιμάρω, ἦνθε, βασεῦμαι, τώς, φατί, τυ, κῆφα, εἰμές, πράν.

8. Distinguish between the meanings of the following words according to the difference of their accentuation :—βιος, δημος, καλος, κηρ, πειθω, τροπος, ην, νοσων.

9. Give the principal tenses, in all the moods, of the verbs εἰμί, εἶμι, φημί, ἵημι, οἶδα.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

MONDAY, APRIL 25TH : — AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

THIRD YEAR.—HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner.....................REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Greek :—

Cleobis and Bito were Argives by birth, and they had a fortune suffi-
cient for their wants. Moreover, they were endowed with such bodily
strength that they had both won prizes at the Games. This tale, in
particular, is told of them. When the Argives were holding a festival
in honour of the goddess Hera, it was absolutely necessary that their
mother should be taken to the temple in a car. Now the oxen did not
return home from the field in time, and so the young men putting the
yoke about their own necks, drew the car on which their mother was
borne, and after they had drawn her five and thirty stadia they arrived
at the temple. When they had performed this exploit, and had been the
observed of the whole assembled multitude, a most happy end was given
to their life. And in their case the deity clearly showed how much
better a thing for man is death than life. For the men of Argos, who
were standing around, extolled the strength of the youths, and the women
of Argos extolled the mother, in that she had obtained such children ;
whilst the mother herself, overjoyed at the exploit and at the renown
that attended it, stood forth before the image and prayed that the goddess
would bestow upon Cleobis and Bito the greatest blessing that could be-
fall mortals. And after this prayer, when they had offered sacrifice and
had partaken of the feast, the young men fell asleep in the temple and
never again awoke, but met with such an end of life.

Examiner.......................REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English :—

(A) Tacitus, Histories I. Chap. XXIII. and XXIV. (B) Chap. LXXI.

2. Explain the meaning of the following :—Largitio, exauctorati tribuni, urgentibus mathematicis, tesserarium speculatorum, miliarium aureum, præire sacramentum.

3. Explain the primary meaning of, and the distinction between, the terms *Annales* and *Historiae.*

4. Give a list of the Roman Emperors down to the period of the death of Tacitus, and mention those during whose reigns he lived.   To what so-called age of the language and literature of Rome, is he to be assigned ?   What writers were his contemporaries ?

5. (*a*) Point out briefly the leading events alluded to in ext. (A). (*b*) Give the geographical position, with modern names, of the following :— Germania superior, Mutina, Lugdunensis colonia, Agrippinensis colonia, Alpibus Cottianis, Poeninis jugis, (give the names of the other two of the Alpine passes,) Mediolanum, Novaria, Vercellae.

6. Translate :—

(C) Juvenal, Sat. VIII., vss. 245—260. (D) Sat. X., vss. 147—167.

7. What is the subject of Sat. X., and by what English writer has it been imitated ?

8. What kind of poetry was treated in the most original manner by the Romans ? Give an account of the authors that were most successful in their cultivation of it.

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Translate into Latin:—

(A) Never did seven such years together pass over the head of any English monarch, nor cover it with so much honour. The crown and sceptre seemed to be the queen's least ornaments; those, other princes wore in common with her, and her great personal virtues were the same before and since; but such was the fame of her administration of affairs at home, such was the reputation of her wisdom and felicity in choosing ministers, and such was then esteemed their faithfulness and zeal, their diligence and great abilities, in executing her commands; to such a height of military glory did her great general and her armies carry the British name abroad; such was the harmony and concord betwixt her and her allies; and such was the blessing of God upon all her counsels and undertakings, that I am as sure as history can make me, no prince of ours ever was so prosperous and successful, so beloved, esteemed, and honoured by their subjects and their friends, nor near so formidable to their enemies.

(B) Indolence is a stream which flows slowly on, but yet undermines the foundation of every virtue. A vice of a more lively nature were a more desirable tyrant than this rust of the mind, which gives a tincture of its nature to every action of one's life. It were as little hazard to be lost in a storm, as to lie thus perpetually becalmed; and it is to no purpose to have within one the seeds of a thousand good qualities, if we want the vigour and resolution necessary for the exerting them. Death brings all persons back to an equality; and this image of it, this slumber of the mind, leaves no difference between the greatest genius and the meanest understanding. A faculty of doing things remarkably praiseworthy, thus concealed, is of no more use to the owner than a heap of gold to the man who dares not use it.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, 7TH APRIL :—9 A.M. TO 12.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner .... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Given three straight lines, any two of which are greater than the third, construct a triangle whose sides shall be respectively equal to them.

2. If a right line be divided into any two parts, the sum of the squares of the whole line and one of the parts is equal to double the rectangle under the whole line and that part together with the square of the other.

3. In equal circles, equal angles, whether they are at the centres or circumferences, are subtended by equal arcs.

(*a.*) If two parallel chords of a circle be drawn, the arcs intercepted between them are equal.

4. Inscribe a square in a given circle.

5. If a right line be drawn parallel to the base of a triangle it divides the sides into segments which are in the same ratio.

6. If four right lines be proportional, the rectangle under the extremes is equal to the rectangle under the means.

7. An interval of 23 hours 56 minutes and 4 seconds is called a sidereal day, find the ratio, expressed decimally, which an ordinary day has to this.

8. One end of a ladder, 21 feet long, is resting against the wall of a house at a point 20 feet above the ground, find the shortest distance from the foot of the ladder to the wall.

9. Add together $4\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{5}{4}$ and subtract the product of $\frac{5}{8}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ from the sum.

10. Multiply 4.005 by ·0356 and divide the product by 42.24.

11. Find the interest on $3758.38 for 87 days at 6 per cent. per annum.

12. Extract the square root of 37.456.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FRIDAY APRIL 8TH—9 A.M. TO 12.

FIRST YEAR

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

Examiner.....................ALEXANDER JOHNSON LL.D.

1. Define the two angular units commonly employed and find their ratio.

2. Define the sine, cosine, tangent, and secant, of an arc and of an angle respectively.

   a. Construct the angle whose taugent is $\frac{3}{4}$.

3. Prove $\tan. A = \dfrac{\sin. A}{\cos. A}$; $\cos. A = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan.^2 A}}$

   a. Find the tangent of the angle whose versed sine is $\frac{1}{4}$.

4. Prove $\cos. (A + B) = \cos A \cos. B - \sin. A \sin. B$
$$\cos. A = 1 - 2 \sin.^2\tfrac{1}{2} A.$$

5. Prove $\tan. (A - B) = \dfrac{\tan. A - \tan. B}{1 + \tan. A \tan. B}$.

6. State and prove the rules for the solution of right-angled triangles.

7. Find the value of
$$2\sqrt{d-b} + 3\sqrt{3d + 2c - 1} + 4\sqrt{a + b + 2c + d}$$
if $a = 0$, $b = 2$, $c = 4$, $d = 6$,

8. Find the continued product of $x^2 + ax - b^2$, $x^2 + bx - a^2$, and $x - (a + b)$.

9. Find the value in its simplest form of $\dfrac{1}{2x-1} - \dfrac{1}{2(x+1)} - \dfrac{1}{x^2}$

10. Solve the equations
$$\frac{132x + 1}{3x + 1} + \frac{8x + 5}{x - 1} = 52 ;$$
$$\tfrac{1}{2}(2x - 3) - \tfrac{1}{5}(3x - 2) = \tfrac{1}{8}(4x - 3) - 3\tfrac{5}{4} ;$$
$$5x + 4y = 58, \ 3x + 7y = 67 ;$$
$$\frac{5x}{x + 4} - \frac{3x - 2}{2x - 3} = 2.$$

11. Multiply $a^{\frac{2}{4}} + a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{4}}b$ by $a^{\frac{1}{4}} - b^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

12. What is the first hour after 6 o'clock at which the two hands of a watch are directly opposite.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH:—9 TO 11 A. M.

SECOND YEAR.

CONIC SECTIONS—SOLID GEOMETRY.

Examiner........................ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LLD.

1. The square of the ordinate of any diameter of a parabola is equal to four times the rectangle under the abscissa and the line joining the focus to the extremity of the diameter.

2. The parameter of any diameter of a parabola is four times the distance of the extremity of the diameter from the focus.

3. The tangent to a parabola bisects the angle between the focal radius vector to the point of contact and the perpendicular from that point on the directrix.

4. Let fall a perpendicular on a plane from a point given without it.

5. If a solid angle be bounded by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third.

6. If a right line be perpendicular to a plane, any right line parallel to it is also perpendicular to the plane.

7. Define parallelopiped, right cone, cylinder, sphere, pyramid.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1870.

Thursday, April 7th :—9 a.m. to 12.

EUCLID -ARITHMETIC.

Examiner...................................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Equal triangles on the same base and on the same side of it are between the same parallels.

2. Divide a right line into two parts so that the rectangle under the whole line and one part shall be equal to the square of the other.

a. If the line be 10 inches long find the segments.

3. An angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference when they have the same part of the circumference for their base.

4. If a perpendicular be let fall on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle from the right angle, it will divide the triangle into parts similar to the whole and to each other.
a. The perpendicular is a mean proportional between the segments of the base.

5. From a given line cut off the one-fifth part.

6. If four right lines be proportional, the similar rectilinear figures similarly constructed on them are also proportional.

7. If $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches be equal to $\frac{7}{100}$ of the French metre and the circumference of a circle be $\frac{22}{7}$ of the diameter, express in metres the circumference of a cent coin, the diameter being one inch.

8. A cubic foot of water weighs 1000 ounces, mercury is $13\frac{1}{2}$ times as heavy as water, find how many cubic inches 1000 ounces of mercury will occupy.

9. Find the interest on £257 6s. 11d. at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for 35 days.

10. Divide the half of $3\frac{1}{5}$ by the $\frac{1}{4}$th of the difference between $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{7}{8}$.

11. Extract the square root of ·00176.

12. Add together ·056+4·001+37·03+$3\frac{1}{3}$+$\frac{1}{5}$ expressing the result decimally.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1870.

Friday, April 8th:—9 a.m. to 12.

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

Examiner......................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. An angle in a circle whose radius is 10 feet is subtended by an arc two feet long, find the number of seconds in the angle.

2. Calculate the sine, cosine and tangent of 60°.

3. Prove $\dfrac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin A - \sin B} = \dfrac{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B)}$

4. Prove that the area of a triangle is equal to $\frac{1}{2} b c \sin A$.

5. The two sides and included angle of a triangle are respectively 53.24, 31.27 and 126° 36′ 6″ find the base angles.

6. From the top and bottom of a castle 68 feet high, the depressions of a ship at sea are observed to be 16° 28′ and 14° 21′; what is its distance in yards?

7. A person flying a kite observes that its altitude is 34° 15′; the length of the string is 248 yards; calculate the height of the kite above the ground, supposing that the string is stretched in a straight line.

8. Multiply $x + 2y^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3z^{\frac{1}{3}}$ by $x - 2y^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3z^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

9. Solve the equations :—

$$\frac{a\,x}{b\,(x+c)} + \frac{b\,x}{a\,(x+c)} = 1\,;$$

$$\frac{(2\,x+3)x}{2\,x+1} + \frac{1}{3\,x} = x+1\,;$$

$$\tfrac{1}{9}\,x + \tfrac{1}{8}\,y = 43\,;\; \tfrac{1}{8}\,x + \tfrac{1}{9}\,y = 42.$$

$$\frac{48}{x+3} = \frac{165}{x+10} - 5$$

10. Find the greatest common measure of
$8x^2 + 14x - 15$ and $8x^3 + 30x^2 + 13x - 30$.

11. A cistern can be filled by two pipes, A & B in 24 minutes and 30 minutes respectively, and emptied by a third C in 20 minutes; in what time would it be filled if all three were running together.

12. What number is that, the sum of whose third and fourth parts is less by 2 than the square of its sixth part.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH :—9 A. M. TO 12.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner........................ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Assuming the velocity of light to be 185000 miles a second, the aberration of a star in the pole of the ecliptic 20″.4451 and the time of revolution of the Earth round the Sun as 365.256 days, calculate the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

2. (*a*) From the time of revolution of the Earth calculate approximately the difference between a sidereal and a mean solar day. (*b*). Assuming also the periodic time of the Moon, and supposing that the Sun and Moon are on the meridian at the same moment on a certain day, find how much later than the Sun the Moon will return to the meridian on the next day.

3. Calculate the annual parallax of Jupiter, knowing that his periodic time is 4332 days and that the interval from eastern to western quadrature=174.66 days ; and hence find his distance from the Sun.

4. How is the latitude of a place found ?

5. Show that the illuminated portion of the Moon visible to us varies with the external angle made at the Moon by the lines joining it to the Earth and Sun, and hence account for the Phases of the Moon.

6. Account for the phenomena of Solar Eclipses distinguishing Partial, Annular and Total Eclipses.

7. Describe the methods of determining the Right Ascension and Declination of a heavenly body.

8. A bright ball, 4 inches in diameter, is suspended in front of a convex mirror of 11 inches radius, at a distance of 14 inches ; find the apparent size of the image and its distance, proving any formula you employ.

9. Describe the principle of the simple microscope.

10. Describe the Galilean telescope, and determine its magnifying power.

11. Find the distances between the glasses of an astronomical telescope whose object-glass is of 6 feet focal length, and eye-glass 1 inch, used by a person of average sight, whose eye is adapted to the reception of parallel rays, the telescope being used to view an object 100 feet distant.

12. Find the principal focus of a plano-convex lens of glass, the index of refraction being $\frac{3}{2}$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8TH :—9 A. M. TO 12.30 P. M.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.................... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the resultant, in magnitude and direction, of two parallel forces acting in opposite directions.

2. The moment of the resultant of any number of parallel forces, with respect to any plane, is equal to the sum of the moments of the component forces with respect to that plane.

3. Apply the principle of " constancy of work done " to determine the ratio of the Power to the Resistance in the Wheel and Axle.

4. The velocity acquired by a body in running down a smooth inclined plane is equal to the velocity acquired in falling down the height of the plane.

5. The part of the centrifugal force at any point on the earth, which is employed in diminishing gravity, varies as the square of the cosine of the latitude.

*6. Find the ratio of the Power to the Resistance in the case of the Lever, taking *friction* into account.

*7. Two perfectly elastic spheres meet directly with equal velocities, find the relation between their masses, so that, after collision, one of them may remain at rest.

*8. Two projectiles, fired with velocities due to the heights h_1, h_2, at elevations l_1, l_2, strike the same point on the side of the hill on which the gun is placed ; find the slope of the hill.

9. Find the centre of pressure of a plane rectangular surface immersed in a liquid, when one of its sides coincides with the level of the liquid.

10. State Dalton & Gay-Lussac's law, and from it determine to what temperature 120 cubic inches of gas at 60° must be raised in order to expand to 180 cubic inches.

11. British standard gold contains 11 parts by weight of pure gold (s. g. == 19.35) and one part of copper (s. g. == 8.90) ; find its specific gravity.

12. Find the magnitude of the force which causes a liquid to descend from one vessel to another through the longer leg of a siphon.

13. Find the height of a mountain from the following observations :—

      Barom. at sea-level, 30.045 inches ; Thermom., 77°5 Fah.
         "   at upper station, 23.660 "   "   70°5 Fah.

*14. If w_1, w_2, w , be the apparent weights of a body when weighed in three fluids, whose densities are respectively p_1, p_2, p_3 ; show that

$$w_1 (p_2 - p_3) + w_2 (p_3 - p_1) + w_3 (p_1 \ p_2) = 0.$$

*15. A sphere of wood floats in a liquid ; if its radius be r, how far will it sink ?

* *Ext* ⱶ *questions.*

55

Examiner.......................ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Explain the method of determining the diameter of the earth.

2. State Kepler's Laws, and describe the manner in which the first of them may be verified for the earth.

3. Describe the different methods of determining the longitude of a place.

   a. When it is noon at Montreal, it is 9 m. 22.7 s. past noon at Quebec; the longitude of Montreal is 73° 32' 56" W.; hence calculate the longitude of Quebec.

4. Explain the phenomena of the tides, showing why there are two tides each day, and why there are spring and neap tides.

5. The horizontal parallax of Mars in opposition is 15"; hence determine his distance then from the earth, the diameter of the earth being 7926 miles.

6. Explain by a diagram the comparative lengths of day and night at the Pole and at the Equator.

7. Find the centre of a lens.

8. If the angle of a prism of glass be 32', find the deviation of a ray of light incident upon its surface at a small angle; the refractive index of glass being $\frac{3}{2}$: (proving any formula employed).

9. Describe the astronomical telescope and determine its magnifying power.

10. If the focal length of a lens be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, compare its magnifying power for two persons, whose distances of distinct vision are 10 inches and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively.

11. The incident and conjugate foci of a pencil are 42 inches and 11 inches respectively distant from a lens, at opposite sides; find the focal length and *kind* of lens.

12. State the laws of Reflection and of Refraction, and describe the experimental mode of proving them.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1870.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8TH :—9 A. M. TO 12,

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner.....................ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the centre of gravity of a homogeneous thin plate, cut into the form of a triangle.

2. If a body be kept at rest on an inclined plane by a force in a given direction, the Power is to the Resistance as the sine of the inclination is to the sine of the angle made by the Power with the perpendicular to the plane.

3. Describe the Burton system of pulleys of the first kind, and find the ratio of the Power to the Weight, where there are (a) 4 cords ; (β) n cords.

4. A boat is rowed across a river at the rate of 5 miles an hour ; the river runs at the rate of 2.3 miles per hour ; find at what angle with the bank the boat should be rowed in order to land at the opposite side of the river.

5. The spaces described by a body falling in vacuo are proportional to the series of odd numbers.

a. Find the space described between the third and eleventh seconds.

6. Describe the experimental method employed by Galileo in investigating the laws of rectilinear motion.

7. If the pressure on a square inch of surface placed in a vessel of mercury (sp. gr. == 13.5) be 1,000 grains, calculate the pressure in lbs. on a circular surface of one quarter inch radius, placed 9 inches lower down.

8. Describe an experimental mode of proving Boyle and Marriotte's law, stating the law, and the precautions to be taken in the experiment

9. If a homogeneous body float in a liquid, find the ratio of the whole volume to the part immersed.

a. If a piece of larch-wood (sp. gr. == .53), whose vertical height is 2 feet, float in fresh water, how many inches of it will become submerged ?

10. A brass weight of 1 lb. is suspended by a string in a vessel of distilled water weighing 4 lbs. ; it is found that the whole then weighs 4 lbs. $1\frac{13}{16}$ oz. ; find the specific gravity of the brass weight.

11. Describe the forcing-pump.

12. Describe the barometer gauge for ascertaining the pressure of steam in boilers, and give the mode of graduating the scale.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY AND THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, 1870.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

HEAT—LIGHT.

Examiner........................ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

*1. Assuming that water is 815 times heavier than air, and that the specific heat of air is 0.24, calculate the number of cubic feet of air that would be raised 1° in temperature by the heat lost by a cubic foot of water in falling 1°.

*2. If the mean temperature of the air inside a chimney be t', the temperature of the external air t, the height of the chimney h, and the coefficient of expansion of air α, prove that the velocity with which the air issues from the chimney is

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2g\,\alpha\,(t'-t)\,h}{1 + \alpha\,t}}$$

*3. Calculate, according to Mayer's method, the mechanical equivalent of heat, from the following data for air :—

Coefft of expansion for 1° C,	= ·00366
Weight of one cubic foot at zero	= 1·29 ounces.
Specific heat under constant pressure	= 0·24
Ratio of sp. heat under const. pressure to sp. heat under const. volume	= 1·414

4. A bath containing 60 gallons of water at 16° C. has its temperature raised by condensed steam to 32° C., find the number of gallons in it at the end.

5. State Newton's law of cooling.

6. Describe experiments showing the influence of pressure on the boiling point of water. How is the principle employed in determining the height of mountains?

7. Define *calorescence*, and describe an experiment illustrating it.

8. Describe a mode of exhibiting to the eye the fact that warm water will rise to the surface through a mass of cold water.

9. State the different methods of graduating the mercurial thermometer, and give rules for converting degrees on one scale into those of another.

10. State generally the points of difference or agreement between the spectra of the sun, fixed stars, planets, and nebulæ, and the inferences thence made.

11. Account for the laws of refraction on the undulatory theory of light.

12. State the difference according to the undulatory theory between common and polarized light. Describe any one method of distinguishing practically one from the other.

13. How may the polarization of the light of the atmosphere be detected? State the general law according to which it varies in amount.

* *Extra questions.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

Monday, April 25th:—9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

GEOMETRY.

first year—*Honour Examinations.*

Examiner....................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Given the base and sum of sides of a triangle; the polar of the vertex with respect to one extremity of the base as origin always touches a fixed circle.

2. If any point outside a circle be joined to the vertices of any circumscribed quadrilateral, these four lines, along with the two tangents drawn from the point, form a pencil in involution.

3. Given a circle and the lengths of the three diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in it; construct the quadrilateral.

4. Describe a circle passing through a given point and touching two given circles.

5. If a straight line intersect three given circles in a system of points in involution, it will pass through the radical centre of the three circles.

6. If through any point O, on the circumference of a circle, any three chords be drawn, and on each, as diameter, a circle be described, these three circles (which, of course, all pass through O) will intersect in three other points, which lie on one right line.

7. If through any point inside or outside a circle, secants be drawn, the straight lines joining the extremities of the chords intersect on the polar of that point.

8. Inscribe in any triangle a parallelogram of given species.

9. The circumscribed circle of a triangle bisects the six straight lines which join the centres of the inscribed and of the three escribed circles.

10. In any triangle the rectangle under the sides is equal to the rectangle under the perpendicular from the vertex on the base and the diameter of the circumscribing circle.

11. The circles circumscribing the four triangles formed by four intersecting straight lines all pass through the same point, and this point and the four centres lie in the same circumference.

12. Describe a circle which shall bisect the circumferences of three given circles.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

Thursday, April 28th:—9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ALGEBRA.

FIRST YEAR.—*Honour Examinations.*

Examiner.................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Find a series of fractions converging to $\sqrt{2}$.

2. Resolve $\dfrac{A + Bx + Cx^2}{(1 + ax)(1 + bx)(1 + cx)}$ into its partial fractions.

3. Extract the square root of $1 + x$ by the method of Indeterminate Co-efficients.

4. An annuity of £ A is to commence at the end of p years, and to continue q years ; find the equivalent annuity to commence immediately and to continue q years.

5. Four white balls and three black are placed at random in a line, find the chance of the extreme balls being both black.

6. Prove that for any base log. $(1 + z) = M \{ z - \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{3}z^3 - \frac{1}{4}z^4 + \&c. \}$ M being undetermined.

(a) If M be taken equal to 1, find the base.

7. Find $\log_e. 3$; investigating the formula employed.

8. Express 1870, written according to the denary scale, in a scale whose radix is 6.

9. Find the vulgar fraction equivalent to $\cdot P\, Q\, Q\, Q$, &c., where P contains p digits, Q contains q digits recurring *ad infinitum*.

10. Find the sum of n terms of the series $1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \&c.$

11. Prove the Binominal Theorem for a fractional index.

12. Prove that the total number of combinations that can be formed out of $n + 1$ things is more than twice the number that can be formed out of n things.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

Monday, April 25th:—9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Third year—*Honour Examinations.*

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

Examiner........................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. If ϕ^1 be the geocentric latitude of a place and ϕ its astronomical latitude, and we represent $\dfrac{a^2(-)b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$ by m prove

$$\phi^1 = \phi - \frac{m}{\sin 1''} \ \sin 2\phi + \frac{m^2}{2 \sin 1''} \ \sin 4\phi - \&c.$$

2. Find the aberration of a given star in longitude and latitude.

   a. Prove that the apparent place of the star, as affected by aberration, describes in the course of a year an ellipse about the true place.

3. Form the general differential equation for the effect of refraction on zenith distance, independently of any assumption as to the law of variation of density of the different strata of the atmosphere.

4. If the obliquity of the ecliptic be approximately known, prove that a correction of it will be obtained from observations of the sun near the solstice, by the formula

$$x = \frac{\tan^2 \dfrac{\acute{a}}{2} \ \sin (\omega + \delta)}{\sin 1''}$$

   a. Determine the value of the obliquity from observations of the sun in June, 1859, which gave its *R. A.* $= 5^{\mathrm{h}} \ 41^{\mathrm{m}} \ 18^{\mathrm{s}} \ 35$ and N. P. D. $= 66°\ 36'\ 37''.38$, the approximate value being $23°\ 27'\ 30''$

5. Find when Venus is brightest.

6. Determine the effect of an error of level in the Transit instrument on the time of transit of an object.

7. At a place in lat. $25°\ 40'$ N. the sun's correct central altitude was found to be $10°\ 6'\ 27''$, when his declination was $8°\ 5'\ 56''$ S. What was his distance (in time) from the meridian.

8. On January 1st, 1851, the longitude of Capella was $79°\ 46'\ 40''.93$, and its latitude $22°\ 51'\ 48''.14$ N., find its right ascension and declination, the obliquity of the ecliptic being $23°\ 27'\ 25''.47$.

9. Rays of light diverging from a point are refracted at a plane surface, prove that the caustic is the evolute of an ellipse or of an hyperbola.

10. Calculate the position and dimensions of the least circle of aberration after direct reflection or refraction, at a plane or spherical surface.

11. Give an account of Foucault's experiments to determine the velocity of light.

12. Explain the formation of the primary and secondary rainbows.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

Thursday, April 28th : — 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Third year.—*Honour Examinations.*

Examiner.......................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. A particle acted on by gravity moves in an arc of a vertical circle; express in a series the time of falling to the lowest point.

2. A particle, acted on by a constant force in its line of motion, moves in a resisting medium of uniform density, of which the resistance varies as the square the velocity; determine the motion.

3. The velocity at any point of a central orbit is independent of the path described, and depends solely on the density and law of force, the distance of the point from the centre, and the velocity and distance of projection.

4. A point moves in a plane curve; express its component accelerations at any instant along, and perpendicular to, the radius vector.

5. A flexible string fixed at two points is acted on by gravity; the unit of mass at any point varies inversely as the square root of the length measured from the lowest point, find the equation of the catenary.

6. Find the condition of equilibrium of a particle constrained to rest on a rough plane curve.

7. A uniform beam rests upon two perfectly smooth inclined planes, find its position and its pressure upon the two planes.

8. An elliptical cylinder, placed between a smooth vertical plane and a rough horizontal one, with the major axis of the ellipse inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon, is just prevented by friction from sliding; find the co-efficient of friction.

9. Find the centre of gravity of the area of the curve

$$y^2 = \frac{x^3}{a-x}$$

10. Equal masses of n different fluids, the densities of which, beginning with the highest fluid, are p_1, p_2, p_3, ... p_n, being placed in a cylindrical vessel the axis of which is vertical, compare the pressures which they exert upon the side of the vessel.

11. Find the centre of pressure of a parabolic area, immersed in a fluid, the area being bounded by the axis of the parabola, the curve, and an ordinate at right angles to the axis, supposing the ordinate to lie in the surface of the fluid.

12. Investigate a formula for determining heights by the barometer, when the heights above the earth's surface are considerable.

. 13. A mass of fluid is at rest under the action of given forces, determine the conditions of equilibrium and the pressure at any point.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FIRST YEAR.

ENGLISH.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20TH :—FROM 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner.................VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. How long did the Romans occupy the Island of Great Britain ? and mention some of the words still retained in our language derived from the Latin of that period.

2. Mention the chief classes of words, with instances in each class, that were introduced into English during the four centuries that followed the introduction of Christianity.

3. Give the signification of the Celtic prefixes—"Aber," "Bal," "Pen," "Caer," "Dun," "Lin."

4. Give an example of a Simple, of a Complex and of a Compound Sentence.

5. Give an example of each of the modes of Enlarging the Subject or Object.

6. Explain the distinction between Principal and Subordinate Clauses ; mention the different kinds of Subordinate Clauses, and give examples of each kind.

7. Give an analysis of the following sentence, and express it by Notation :—"If this be so ; if Cato may be censured, severely, indeed, but justly, for abandoning the cause of liberty, which he would not, however, survive, what shall we say of those who embrace it faintly, grow tired of it when they have much to hope, and give it up when they have nothing to fear?"

8. State and illustrate by examples the principle that determines the government of Collective Nouns.

9. Distributive Adjectives take a Pronoun,—in what number when applied to one gender? in what when applied to both genders ?

10. How may Grammar and usage be reconciled in such expressions as "It is I," "It is me ?"

11. State the exceptions to the Rule—the Transitive Verb precedes its Object.

12. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the placing of the Article.

13. Show how the disposition to take the word preceding a Substantive, as a word modifying it, affects the language.

14. State and explain the determining circumstances in regard to the grammatical relation of Pronoun and Antecedent.

15. Show how certain cases of the Syntax of Sentences are explained by Ellipsis.

16. Composition on the following subject :—"Les véritables savans ne parlent qu'avec retenue de ce qu'ils savent le mieux."

17. Translate into English couplets the following sentences :— "Sponte sua carmen numeros veniebat ad aptos." "Et quod conabar scribere, versus erat." "Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt."

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

1. Explain and formulate the three primary axioms of Pure Logic.

2. Give the two axioms that form the ground of Hypothetical Reason-ing.

3. What are Common terms, Singular, Privitive, Relatıve terms ?

4. What does a Proposition consist of ?

5. What does a Syllogism consist of ?

6. What is meant by the Distribution of terms, and how is it ascer-tained ?

7. Explain what is meant by Higher and Lower Conceptions—by Abstraction and Determination.

8. How is a proposition read according to its Intension and according to its Extension ?

9. Give the general rule for the Conversion of Propositions, the differ-ent ways of conversion and the kinds of propositions that are susceptible of being converted each way.

10. What is meant by Contradictory, Contrary and Sub-contrary Opposition.

11. Give the general Canon for Syllogism, and show its application in a concrete example.

12. Of Syllogism, how many possible moods are there ? and which of them are valid forms ?

13. Take concrete Syllogisms in Camestres and Darapti, and reduce them to the corresponding moods in the first figure.

14. Give the subordinate Canons for Syllogism.

15. Explain what is meant by Illicit process.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

1. Explain what is meant by the terms Paralogism and Sophism.

2. Explain the distinction between Formal and Material Fallacies.

3. Give an explanation, with concrete examples, of the Fallacies— Ambiguous Middle, Four Terms, Undistributed Middle.

4. Give an example of the Fallacy "*plurium interrogationum*," and of that "*a dicto secundum quid ad dictum simplicter.*"

5. Explain the Fallacy, "*Argumentum* ad Ignorantiam."

6. Show reason for the rule in controversy that the burden of proof rests on him that maintains the affirmative ; and in what cases one may be required to prove a negative directly.

7. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the process of Classification.

8. What is the meaning of *Causation*, as applied to the Physical Sciences ; and of *Cause*, in the strict signification ?

9. Explain the two kinds of Cognitions—that whose objects are said to be *a posteriori*, and that whose objects are *a priori*.

10. Give the preliminary classifications upon the formation of which Science depends.

11. Enumerate and explain the different classes of the ultimate truths in which all reasoning terminates.

12. Explain the distinction between Induction and Analogy, and between Logical Induction and Induction proper.

13. Explain how it happens that in some cases an Induction may be safely made from a single instance, while in other cases it may not be safely made from a multitude of instances.

14. Show that Intuition is the highest source of Evidence.

15. Give the substance of what is said on the subject of Testimony, and its being distinguished from Authority.

16. Mention and explain the principal Moral Causes of Error.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1870.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20TH :—FROM 2 TO 5 P.M.

Examiner................. VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give some account of the Celtic race, its distribution in Europe and Great Britain and Ireland.

2. How long did the Romans occupy Great Britain? and mention the chief effects of their occupation of it upon the language and civilisation of the English.

3. Give some account of the Saxon immigrations into England.

4. Mention the principal names distinguished in England for the cultivation of Latin Literature during the Dark Ages, and give a particular account of Bede and his writings.

5. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the usual course of Early National Literature, and mention the special characteristics of the Early progress of Anglo-Saxon Literature.

6. Mention what is known of the history of Caedmon, and give some account of his religious poem.

7. Into which of the new languages of Europe were the earliest translations from Latin made?

8. Give some account of the series of fictions called the *Gesta Romanorum*.

9. Give what you remember of the account of the Troubadours and the Trouvère.

10. Enumerate the principal writers in English during the fifteenth century, and give short accounts of their works.

11. Explain generally the process by which the Anglo-Saxon passed into the present English.

12. Give the principal Inflexional changes that mark the difference between the Anglo-Saxon and Semi-Saxon.

13. Give, in regard to verbs and nouns, the principal losses that have been sustained by the present English in its transition from Anglo-Saxon.

14. Which were the stages specially marked by the introduction of the French element of our vocabulary.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

MORALITY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20TH :—FROM 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner...................VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show that Moral rules must have Moral principles as their foundation, and distinguish between Express and Operative principles.

2. What is meant by the Sense of Responsibility?

3. How are our duties determined?

4. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the Sentiment of Reverence for superiors.

5. Show that we have, in various ways, power over our feelings.

6. Explain the duty of Moral Culture.

7. Explain the duty of the Spirit of Justice.

8. Show the grounds of the duties of Political Conservation and Political Progress.

9. Demonstrate the duty of acting according to rules. Say by what means such rules are to be obtained.

10. Show that Repentance and Amendment are necessary steps in our Moral Culture.

11. What is to be held in regard to the following cases?—

1. When the performance of a promise is immoral. 2. When the performance of the promise was not immoral at the time of promising, but became so afterwards. 3. When the promise contradicts a former one. 4. When the performance is impossible. 5. When promises are extorted by fear or violence?

12. Give the substance of the remarks on the subject of an advocate's asserting his belief in the justice of his client's cause.

13. Explain what is meant by the Discipline of the Intellect, and show the importance of it from its results.

14. What is meant by Invincible Error?

15. Ignorantia juris non excusat. Why not?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

RHETORIC.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20TH:—FROM 2 TO 5 P.M.

Examiner .... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. How does Whately distinguish between *a priori* and *a posteriori* arguments ?

2. Distinguish between Sign and Example, and give a concrete example of each kind of argument.

3. Show that Testimony is a kind of Sign, and state the general rules for estimating its value.

4. What are the grounds for determining whether the premises or conclusion should be presented first ?

5. State and explain the two modes of Refutation.

6. Give the substance of what is said in regard to Introductions.

7. What is usually given as the arrangement of the parts of an Ovation or Discourse ?

8. Why ought address to the feelings be indirect ?

9. Give the substance of Whately's remarks on Indirect Description.

10. In what respects are words and sentences imitative of sounds ?

11. Which are the special properties that constitute Elegance of Style?

12. Give Whately's notion of poetry and your own opinion as to the correctness and sufficiency of it.

13. State the distinction between Poetry and Prose, and show that Poetry is not constituted such by the thoughts.

14. Give the substance of the remarks quoted from Dr. Smith.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20TH :—FROM 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner .... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the distinction between Philosophy and Science, and state the object of the History of Philosophy.

2. Show that the History of Philosophy is not governed by any immutable and regularly returning law.

3. Give some account of the life of Pythagoras, of his doctrines, and the tendency of his system.

4. Eleaticism is said to be Monism, but on the other hand to become Dualism. Explain this.

5. Give the substance of the remarks on the relation of the doctrine of Empedocles to that of Heraclitus.

6. The Atomistic philosophy is said to be a mediation between the Eleatic and Heraclitic principles. How so?

7. Mention the more manifest tendencies of the Sophistic philosophy.

8. What was the doctrine of Socrates concerning virtue ?

9. State the objections and arguments of Plato in opposition to the Protagorean thesis.

10. What does Plato mean by Idea?

11. Describe the kind of happiness that Epicurus taught as the object of life.

12. State the principal characteristic points in the philosophy of Descartes.

13. Give the substance of Schwegler's judgment on the philosophy of Spinera.

14. State the principal distinctions between Idealism and Realism.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—LANGUAGE.

Wednesday, April 20th :—from 2 to 5 p.m.

Examiner.................Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. Explain the difference between Derived and Cognate words; give examples.

2. State the reasons for believing that the main facts of the History of the Anglo-Saxon Conquest are true.

3. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the different historical periods of the English language.

4. Give some account of the Danish Conquests in England, and mention some of the traces of the settlement of the Danes there.

5. Show that the English language is not the result of a mixture of Anglo-Saxon and French.

6. In the study of Linguistic Science what is now the relative importance of the Sanskrit?

7. How is the *comparatively* late origin of English literature to be accounted for?

8. Mention the most important English prose works of the sixteenth century.

9. Mention the chief causes that have led to the adoption of so many foreign words into the English vocabulary.

10. The relations between the general idiom of a language and the moral and intellectual character of those who speak it is shown—in what way?

11. Give the reason why the poetry and the prose that is somewhat archaic in diction takes the strongest hold on the heart of a nation.

12. Give the substance of the remarks in regard to national peculiarities of intonation.

13. Give some examples of the agglutination of verbs and pronouns not unusual in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

14. Show the necessity for the use of punctuation in English writings.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONRETAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22nd :—FROM 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

Examiner........ .... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the substance of Hamilton's Criticism of the old Logic in regard to narrow and erroneous definitions of the Major, Middle and Minor terms.

2. State the three rules by which an Extensive Categorical Syllogism, if regularly and fully expressed, is governed.

3. Explain the principle of the Disjunctive Syllogism.

4. Show why we cannot conclude from the truth of the Consequent to the truth of the Antecedent and from the falsehood of the Antecedent to the falsehood of the Consequent.

5. Give the rules for sifting a proposed Dilemma.

6. Give the substance of Hamilton's Doctrine in regard to the relation between Language and Mental Operations.

7. Show that the Laws of Identity, Contradiction, Excluded Middle and Reason and Consequent are operative in each form of Syllogism.

8. Give the formula of Hypothetical Sorites, Progressive and Regressive.

9. Give the substance of Hamilton's Criticism on the Fourth Figure.

10. Upon what grounds is it argued that the Rules for the Reduction of Syllogisms is unphilosophical?

11. Which are the three things to be distinguished in every Probation ? —and upon what does the Logical value of a Probation depend ?

12. Distinguish between Formal and Real truth—and between Knowledge and Belief.

13. Distinguish between Ignorance and Error, and give the four classes in which Hamilton says the causes and occasions of Error are comprehended.

14. Give the substance of the Criticism on Descartes' precept for the examination of our knowledge.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

Friday, April 22nd :—from 2 to 5 p.m.

LOGIC.

Examiner................... Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. Do abstract names belong to the class of general or to that of singular names ?

2. Explain the division of names into connotative and non-connotative.

3. Enumerate and give an explanation of the four classes that, according to Mill, comprehend all nameable things.

4. Give the substance of Mill's explanation of the cause of a phenomenon.

5. How is a plurality of causes ascertained ? and explain the three operations of the deductive method.

6. Point out the differences between Ancient and Modern Induction, and show why the former comparatively failed in valuable results.

7. Give the substance of Mansell's remarks on the two different methods of metaphysical inquiry.

8. Show, from the two conditions implied in positive thinking, that illogical thinking is in reality no thinking at all.

9. Is the principle of Sufficient Reason a law of the form of thought in general ? if not, why not ?

10. Show the utility of the Study of Fallacies.

11. Explain and illustrate the prejudice of mistaking subjective laws for objective.

12. Give the substance of the remarks on the fallacy of ascribing objective existence to abstractions.

13. Explain the fallacies designated non-observation and mal-observation.

14. Give the rules stated by Hamilton as to the Causes and Remedies of False Judgments.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, APRIL 25TH :—FROM 10 A.M. TO 1 P M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner................... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the substance of Stewart's observations that serve to show that the moral faculty is an original principle of our nature.

2. State the modifications of Stewart's doctrine on the subject as given by Mansel.

3. How does Stewart obviate some of the objections taken against the language of Cadworth and Price in the controversy as to the origin of the ideas of Right and Wrong ?

4. Give the most material objections to Smith's theory as an explanation of Moral Perception.

5. State the suggestions of Stewart given as tending to illustrate that unity of design, which, he says, is the foundation of our belief of the unity of God.

6. Give the principal points of evidence for the moral government of the Deity.

7. Explain the two methods of studying Moral Philosophy speculatively.

8. Give the principal points of distinction between the Practical Reason and the Pure Reason of Kant's doctrine.

9. State Kant's doctrine on the subject of Freedom and on the connection of Morality and Happiness.

10. Disprove the doctrine that " the merit of an action depends on no other circumstance than the quantity of good intended by the agent."

11. State the Moral Theory of Paley, and mention the chief objections that lie against it.

12. Give the substance of Stewart's practical remarks on the subject of Veracity.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, APRIL 25TH :—FROM 2 TO 5 P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner .... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give some account of the moral tenets and discipline of Pythagoras.

2. Mention the principal *dicta*, enumerated by Ritter, illustrative of the Ethical teaching of Socrates.

3. What were the objections made by the strict Socratists against Aristippus ?

4. Give the substance of Ritter's account of the doctrines of the Ancient Cyrenaics and of their connection with the Socratic teachings.

5. Give the different heads under which Plato arranges his Ethical inquiries and the analysis of them.

6. State what philosophisms of his predecessors Plato adopted, with the new form he gave them and the benefit his system derived from them.

7. State and explain Plato's fourfold division of Virtue.

8. What were the two principal ideas upon which Aristotle's Ethical investigations turned, and what characteristics does he ascribe to the notion of the Supreme Good ?

9. What are the elements whence States and Governments are formed ? and give some examples of the moral character of Aristotle's system of Politics.

10. What peculiar personal characteristics of Epicurus impressed themselves on his philosophy and influenced his doctrines?

11. Explain how the Atomistic theory favoured the Ethical views of Epicurus.

12. State the general principles of the theory of the Stoics and their opinion as to the moral value of pleasure and the elements of human happiness.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22ND:—FROM 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Examiner.................VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the different ways of forming Anglo-Saxon secondary nouns, with examples.

2. Give some examples of compound proper names, of men, women and places.

3. Compare the irregular comparisons in English with those in Anglo-Saxon.

4 Compare the inflections of the Anglo-Saxon verb with those that remain in English.

5. Illustrate by examples the origin and formation of Anglo-Saxon verbs.

6. Give the Anglo-Saxon conjunctions that correspond with —" but," "because," " also," " lest," " except," " so as," " as well as," " than," " provided that."

7. Give the conjugation of the verb " habban," at length.

8. What cases do the following prepositions govern?—"geoud," "fram," " of," " ymbe," " aet," " on," " fore," " oth" ?

9. Parse the following and indicate the peculiarities of syntax that occur ;—" tha w'aes sum consul Baethius w   haten,"—the thurh hi, willan ; w'aes anlicngs ys this ? thaes caseres ;   thaer hig w'aeron seofon dagas fulle ; nanthing grénes ; me thuhte ; Ic ne reste ;   swa ge gese'ath me habban ; ne gess'ah naefre n'an mann God ; utan gan he'onan ; se wyrta is wyrthe his metes.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

1. Give some examples of the changes that take place in the signification of words.

2. Show that the demands of Physical Science, of Philosophy and Logic, necessitate extensive additions to our vocabulary.

3. Indicate the more important differences between the Anglo-Saxon and the following passages of Wycliffe's translation : "And the unclene spiritis entriden in to the hoggis and with greet bire the floc was cast down in to the see and thei ben strangelid in the see. Sothely thei that fedden hem fledden and tolden in to the citee and in to the feeldis ; and thei wenten out for to see what was don : and thei camen to Jhesus and thei seen hym that was traueilid of the fend sittynge clothid and of hoole mynde and thei dreden ; and thei tolden to hem that sayen hou it was don to hym that hadde a fend and of the hoggis."

4. Shew the necessity and advantages of a careful use of punctuation in English.

5. Whence arises the poverty of the English language in rhymes ? and mention the mode of relief suggested by Marsh.

6. Explain the distinction between Rhythm and Metre, and give some account of the use of Alliteration in Anglo-Saxon poetry.

7. Give the substance of Marsh's remarks on imitative words.

8. How is the tendency of modern languages to clear themselves of synonyms accounted for ?

9. In philological respects as well as in its influence upon the intellectual culture of the English people, how is the high value of the English Bible shown ?

10. Give the substance of Marsh's criticism upon the assertion, "In language whatever *is*, is right, &c.," and mention the principal things that lead to the corruption of languages.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, APRIL 25TH :—FROM 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner................\.......VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the principal causes that led to the Revival of Literature in Europe.

2. State the principal facts in regard to the establishment of Universities.

3. Give the substance of Hallam's Remarks on the Norman Romances and Tales.

4. Give some account of the different theories on the origin of Romantic fiction.

5. Show how the Decameron of Boccacio exerted a material influence on English Literature.

6. Mention some of the hypotheses on the subject of the origin of the work, The St. Greal.

7. Give a historical sketch of the Roman de la Rose, and mention the object of Chaucer's translation of part of it—the relative value of the translation, &c.

8. Give an outline of the Poem of the Parliament of Birds, with critical remarks on the Plan and Execution of it.

9. Mention the principal points that have been suggested on the subject of the deficiencies of Chaucer's Metres, and give the signification of the following words :—ditis, briddis, buskes, ententifly, routing, rownings, jangles, leasing, soothsaw, currours, altherfasted, bretful, tretis, limitour, ycorven.

10. Give the substance of the Critical remarks in Craik's History on the *Confessis Amantis* of Gower ;—narrate the tale of the caskets.

11. Which were the most eminent writers in English Prose in the first half of the sixteenth century?—Give a short notice of their more remarkable productions.

12. Give some account of the earliest forms of Dramatic Representations in England.

13. Mention the principal English writers of the Irregular Drama that preceded the age of Elizabeth.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, 25TH APRIL :—FROM 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner ....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give an outline of the Life of Spenser, and some account of the construction and versification of the Fairy Queen.

2. What estimate of the classical attainments of Shakespeare would you form from the internal evidence of his works ?

3. Give the substance of Hallam's observations on the obscurity that surrounds the personal history of Shakespeare.

4. Give some account of the Plays that were either altered by Shakespeare or that suggested to him ideas for his compositions.

5. Give an analysis of the Merchant of Venice, with critical remarks on its particular excellencies.

6. Point out the excellences that mark the play of Macbeth.

7. In what did the originality of Ben. Jonson consist, and what is the peculiar merit of his principal and best Comedy ?

8. Who were the best prose writers in English between the years 1530 and 1600 ?

9. Give some account of the only work of note on physical science produced in the 16th century.

10. Give some account of the " Society of Antiquaries."

11. Enumerate the Prose works of Milton, and give a particular account of the Eikonoclastes.

12. What are the qualities that in the Paradise Lost impress the imagination and give it a hold upon the heart of its admirers ?

13. Give some account of Jeremy Taylor and his principal works, with critical remarks.

14. What bad influence affected learning in the days of Mary Tudor, and in what condition did Elizabeth find the Universities on her accession?

15. What was the state of learning in Scotland about the middle of the sixteenth century ?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—HISTORY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH :—FROM 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner.................VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give some account of the different orders of men among the Anglo-Saxons and of the Anglo-Saxon legislative and judicial institutions.

2. Exhibit the evidence in favour of the existence of christianity in England before the arrival of St. Augustine.

3. State the grounds upon which William sought to justify his claims to the Crown of England.

4. Describe the new features, civil and ecclesiastical, that marked the state of Society in England, attributable to the Norman conquest.

5. Give an account of the origin and constitution of the King's Court, the Court of Exchequer and the Court of Common Pleas.

6. Give the substance of Hallam's remarks on the origin and progress of Parliamentary Representation.

7. What circumstances worthy of note in a constitutional point of view attended the accession of Henry IV to the throne ?

8. Give some account of the origin of the Tudor dynasty.

9. State the origin of the relationship between the royal families of England and Scotland.

10. What were the principal subjects of legislation in the first Parliament of Elizabeth's reign ?

11. State the characteristic differences between the reformation in England and Scotland.

12. What arguments were used in Council to justify the English in assisting the congregation to expel the French troops from Scotland ?

13. Describe Elizabeth's visit to the University of Oxford, with particular reference to the circumstances that indicated the scientific and political tendencies of the times.

14. Give the substance of the solemn protestation made by Charles to his assembled troops at the opening of the Civil War.

15. What mismanagement brought on the battle of Marston Moor, and destroyed the King's expectation in the North ?

16. Give some account of the origin and progress of the Royal Society.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.
FRENCH.
FIRST YEAR.

Examiner. .... P. J. Darey, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Translate into English :

Non vous avez beau faire et beau me raisonner
Rien de ce que je dis (*a*) ne me peut détourner ;
Trop de perversité règne au siècle où nous sommes,
Et je veux me tirer du commerce des hommes.
Quoi ! contre ma partie on voit tout à la fois
L'honneur, la probité, la pudeur et les lois ;
On publie en tous lieux l'équité de ma cause ;
Sur la foi de mon droit mon âme se repose :
Cependant je me vois trompé par le succès, (*b*)
J'ai pour moi la justice, et je perds mon procès !
Un traître, dont on sait la scandaleuse histoire,
Est sorti triomphant d'une fausseté noire !
Toute la bonne foi cède à sa trahison !
Il trouve en m'égorgeant, le moyen d'avoir raison.
Le poids de sa grimace, où brille l'artifice,
Renverse le bon droit et tourne la justice !

Molière, *le Misanthrope, Acte V, sc.* 1.

(*a*) What was he saying ? Explain fully the situation.

(*b*) Explain the meaning of this word *succès*. In the sense of what latin word is it used ?

2. What *travers* did Molière wish to turn into ridicule in the comedy of *le Misanthrope ?* What is the most sensible character of that piece ?

3. Write in full the *Future Absolute* and the *Subjunctive Present* of *prévaloir, savoir, croître, craindre, prendre* and *vaincre*.

4. Write the two participles of the verb *bénir* and of *résoudre,* and explain when you have to use the one or the other. Give examples.

5. State the distinction between the prepositions *vers* and *envers, avant* and *devant, en* and *dans.* Give examples.

6. Write the adverbs formed from the adjectives *impuni, beau, nouveau, opiniâtre, mou* and *fou.*

7. Translate into English the following expressions taken from the Misanthrope : rompre en visière ; laissez-moi vider mes intérêts ; les choses ne sont plus pour traîner en longueur ; on n'a point trop donné au bruit que sa malice a tourné contre vous ; il faut plier bagage ; on pousse ma douceur à bout ; pour moi je n'en fais pas tant de façons ; j'ai des gens en main ; je ne sais pas jouer les hommes en leur parlant.

8. Translate into French :

He had acquired great influence over his contemporaries. At each word they said to him about his son, the good old man leaped for joy. Liberality holds a medium between prodigality and avarice. He is much fallen in the esteem of the public. Doubt not that truth will prevail at last. The cannon beat down the walls of the fortress. I should think I would be wanting in my duty. The makers of almanacs foretell rain and fine weather. Saint John wrote his gospel at the age of ninety, and joined the quality of an evangelist to that of an apostle and a prophet. From labour springs health ; from health contentment, source of every joy. Many diseases spring from entemperance. He was laughing most heartily. I shall not conceal from you my way of thinking. Let us live as good christians. He lives from hand to mouth.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1870.

APRIL 21ST :—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

Examiner........................P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Write a synopsis of the 1st and the last act of the tragedy of Racine. *Britannicus*.

2. Describe the characters of Burrhus and Narcisse.

In what does the interest of that tragedy consists ?

3. Translate into English :

> Il fallait me taire et vous sauver.
> Combien de fois, hélas ! puisqu'il faut vous le dire,
> Mon cœur de son désordre allait-il vous instruire !
> De combien de soupirs interrompant le cours
> Ai-je évité vos yeux que je cherchais toujours !
> Quel tourment de se taire en voyant ce qu'on aime,
> De l'entendre gémir, de l'affliger soi-même
> Lorsque par un regard on peut le consoler!
> Mais quels pleurs ce regard aurait-il fait couler !
> Ah ! dans ce souvenir, inquiète, troublée,
> Je ne me sentais pas assez dissimulée ;
> De mon front effrayé je craignais la pâleur ;
> Je trouvais mes regards trop pleins de ma douleur ;
> Sans cesse il me semblait que Néron en colère
> Me venait reprocher trop de soin de vous plaire ;
> Je craignais mon amour vainement renfermé ;
> Enfin, j'aurais voulu n'avoir jamais aimé.

RACINE, *Britannicus, Acte III, sc. VII.*

4. Who speaks in the above extract and to whom ? Describe fully the circumstances.

5. What is mood ? How many moods are there in French ? What does the Subjunctive mood indicate ? State six cases when the Subjunctive mood is to be used. Give an example in each case.

6. When is the Imperfect of the Subjunctive to be used ? Give examples.

7. Explain fully when the *Past tense* in English must be translated by the Imperfect in French and when by the Preterite Definite. Give examples.

8. Translate into French : The city of London, having been burnt in 1666, was rebuilt, in three years, more beautiful and more regular than before. The sciences which you have studied, will prove infinitly useful to you. We must deduct from life the hours we have slept. That song is charming ; I heard it song. Explain fully how the Past Participles in the above sentences must be written.

9. Name the four greatest authors of the 17th century, and mention their most remarquable works.

10. Translate into French.

ON MENTAL EDUCATION.

It is an extraordinary thing that man, with a mind so wonderful that there is nothing to compare with it elsewhere in the known creation, should leave it to run wild in respect of its highest elements and qualities. He has a power of comparison and judgment, by which his final resolves, and all those acts of his material system which distinguish him from the brutes, are guided—shall he omit to educate and improve them ? Is it towards the very principles and privileges that distinguish him above other creatures he should feel indifference. Because the education is internal it is not the less needful ; nor is it more the duty of a man that he should cause his child to be taught than he should teach himself.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

Thursday April 21st :—9 a.m., to 12, noon.

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

FRENCH.

Toutes les réponses devront être faites en français.

Examiner...................... P. J. Darey, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Quelles sont les pièces les plus remarquables de Corneille ?

2. A quelle époque de l'histoire romaine se rapporte la tragédie de *Cinna* ? Faites une analyse de cette tragédie.

3. Traduisez en anglais :

> Je demeure stupide ;
> Non que votre colère ou la mort m'intimide :
> Je vois qu'on m'a trahi, vous m'y voyez rêver,
> Et j'en cherche l'auteur sans le pouvoir trouver.
> Mais c'est trop y tenir toute l'âme occupée.
> Seigneur je suis Romain et du sang de Pompée.
> Le père et les deux fils lâchement égorgés,
> Par la mort de César étaient trop peu vengés ;
> C'est là d'un beau dessein l'illustre et seule cause ;
> Et jusqu'à vos rigueurs la trahison m'expose,
> N'attendez point de moi d'infâmes repentirs,
> D'inutiles regrets, ni de honteux soupirs ;
> Le sort vous est propice autant qu'il m'est contraire ;·
> Je sais ce que j'ai fait et ce qu'il vous faut faire.
> Vous devez un exemple à la postérité,
> Et mon trépas importe à votre sûreté.

> CORNEILLE, *Cinna, Acte V, sc.* 1.

4. Qui est-ce qui parle dans le morceau ci-dessus ? A qui parle-t-il ?

5. Quels sont les auteurs les plus remarquables du 18me et du 19me siècle.

* 6. Donnez une analyse de l'Art poétique de Boileau. Quel est le genre de littérature très important que ce poète n'a pas mentionné ?

* 7. Ecrivez une composition sur l'*Hiver en Canada.*

8. Traduisez en français :

LITERATURE AND LITERARY MEN IN ENGLAND.

Among the characteristics of English society there is one which cannot fail to be remarked as worthy of notice, and that is the " curious felicity " which distinguishes the tone of conversation. In most countries people of the higher stations preserve, with a certain degree of jealousy, the habit of a clear and easy elegance in conversation. In France, to talk the language well is still the indispensable accomplishment of a gentleman. Society preserves the happy diction and the graceful phrase which literature has stamped with its authority ; and the Court may be considered as the master of ceremonies to the muses ; in fact, to catch the expressions of the Court is, in France, to acquire elegance of style. But in England, people even in the best and most fastidious society, are not remarkable for cultivating the more pure or brillant order of conversation as the evidence of *ton* and the attribute of rank. They reject, it is true, certain vulgarities of accent, provincial phrases, and glaring violations of grammar ; but the regular smoothness of conversation, the unpedantic and transparent preciseness of meaning, the happy choice, unpremeditated, because habitual, of the most graceful phrases and polished idioms which the language affords—these, the natural care and province of a lettered Court, are utterly unheeded by the circles of the English aristocracy.

BULWER, *England and the English.*

* For University Examination.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870
Thursday, April 21st :—2 to 5 p.m.
GERMAN.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS. (ORDINARY COURSE.)

Examiner........... .... C. F. A. Markgraf, M.A.

Translate into English :—

" Der Fremdling in Meinel " by Hebel, P. 49.

* " Die Neujahrsnacht eines Unglücklichen " by F. Richter, P. 95.

2. Decline, both in the Sing. and Plural :—the swift stream—this bright colour — a great country (plur. great countries) — no hurtful fruit (Frucht.)

3· Give the gender, meaning and Nominative Plural of Stadt, Tuch, Sache, Nachbar, Wahl, Bad, Knabe, Tag, Krone, Dom, Wand, Schatten, Schiff, Hof, Gott, Tochter, Jahr, Führer, Laube, Haupt;—* and of Kunst, Riese, Universität, Geschäft, Edelmann, Frage, Gefahr, Glied, Heide, Jahreszeit, Vorhang, Alter.

4. *a.* Which Nouns take the Plural termination " e " and which " er " ? *b.* Which masculine Nouns do *always* modify the radical vowel ? Which neuter Nouns *never* do so ? *c.* Of what gender are the names of countries and places ?—* *d.* Which singular endings of Nouns are *always* masculine, and which *always* feminine ? Instance a few cases.

5. *a.* Which are the *personal* pronouns ? Decline them both in the Sing. and Plural. *b.* Which are the *possessive* pronouns, and how are they inflected ?—* *c.* Decline der-,die-,dasselbe. How do you express " the two, both the ? "

* 6. What is there to be remarked about the Imperfect Ind. of *irregular* Verbs ?—Give the *irregular* forms of reiten, werden, helfen, sitzen, fangen, fallen, denken, wiederbringen, dürfen: vergessen, abgeben, lassen.

7. *a.* Write out the Present, Imperfect and Perfect Indicative (*all* persons), and the Imperative of aussuchen and erzählen ;—and the 1st person sing. and plur. of all Tenses of the Indicative of sein and wohnen.

* 8. Render into *idiomatic* German :—in the morning; in the day; at night; in this manner; fortunately ; to travel by land; to take a walk ; to go on foot ; to send by post.

9. Mention the case (or cases) governed by each of the following prepositions :—mit, durch, von, vor, für, aus, auf, bei, zu, gegen, nach, ohne, in, seit.

* 10. What words change the construction of a sentence ? and in what way ?

11. Translate into German :—

The last king of Poland (has) already died in the last century. The empress Catherine of Russia worked every day several hours (long) with her ministers. Pines and oaks are forest-trees. The reading of good books strengthens the mind. The weeping mother opened the door for her departing son. They had not known the riches of that man. The nephew of the merchant *went* (travelled) to Europe already six months ago. The sky is covered with dark clouds ; I fear, it will (*fut.*) rain.— *—Do you know the persons to whom you spoke the other day ? I continued my way, because I did not know that you had stopped. He always lent a willing ear to good advice. Every one, who was there, gave something to the poor man, of whose misfortune all had heard.

Remark.—The Questions marked thus * not to be answered by the 1st Division. All Questions to be answered by the 2nd Division.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST :—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR. (ADVANCED COURSE.)

Examiner .... C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

I. Translate into German :—

To the last King of Rome, Tarquinius the Proud, an old woman, quite unknown to him, offered one day nine books for sale, which, according to her deposition, were full of divine revelations. But he did not think them worth the high price she asked *for them*, and refused to buy them. The woman hereupon threw three of the nine books into the fire before his eyes, and then asked him if he wished to have the remaining six for the price *she had* asked before. Tarquinius replied, he believed she was not mistress of her senses. Immediately she burnt three more books and demanded the same sum for the last three. Now the king's attention was roused ; he began to think, as the woman was so certain of her cause, there might indeed be oracles contained in them *which would be* salutary to the state ; and wishing to preserve these to the realm, he now paid her for these three books as much as she had first asked for all nine.

II. Translate from Goethe's Iphigenia in Tauris :—

Act III. Scene I. (Pages 283-84.)

III. Grammar :—

1. When do Adjectives govern *a*. the Genitive, *b*. the Dative ?— Give examples.

2. Enumerate the cases in which the Perfect and Pluperfect tenses are used in German.

3. Show instances where the First Future is sometimes substituted in German for the Present Indicative in English, and the Second Future for the Perfect in English.

4. How can we express belief in, or doubt of, what we relate ?—Give examples.

5. State what peculiar use is made of the Imperfect Subjunctive in German. Translate :—I wish he might come back soon! I think I know what he should do. I should like to go with you.

6. State in which ways sentences can*not* be abridged in German, as they often are in English, and translate accordingly :—We do not know what *to think* of it. *Saying* this, he looked at me keenly. The joys they long *for*. He acts *with and for me*. *By offending* him thus, he made him his implacable enemy.

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7. Explain the derivation, giving the gender (if nouns) and meaning. of the following words :—Urſache, Heuchelei, wachſam, mächtig, entmuthigt Stärke, Liebling, geſtrig, verſtorben, Eigenſchaft, erröthen, ſteigern, Geſpräch, eßbar, flügeln, Beſitzthum, geängſtigt, pflügen, redneriſch, Entſchädigung, unerträglich, beleidigen.

IV. Literary History :—

1. Describe briefly the state of German Poetry prior to the opening of the Classical Period. What beneficial reforms did Klopstock effect in that direction? On what work of his does his fame principally rest? Show its merits.

2. Give the dates of the birth and death of Wieland. In what departments of literature did he attain to great excellence? Name his principal works. Notice critically his " Oberon." What species of poetry did this latter composition call forth, and by what school, and to what extent, has it been cultivated?

3. Point out briefly the peculiar excellencies of Kleist, Ramler, Voss, and Leop. Stolberg.

4. Narrate the principal events of the life of Goethe. With what celebrated men did he associate at Weimar? Give a short account of the plot of " Egmont," and mention the names of the leading personages in this drama. Delineate the prominent characters of " Faust." Can you point out the *moral* conveyed by this tragedy? Draw a comparison between the leading characters in the dramas of Goethe and those of Schiller.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner........................REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Conjugate the verb למד in the future *Kal*, in the preterite *Niphal*, future *Hiphil*, and in all tenses of the *Piel* and *Pual* forms.

2. Explain ו conversive and consecutive ; and give the rules for punctuation.

3. Write out the noun קיל with all the pronominal fragments attached.

4. Give some general rules under which may be included the various changes masculine nouns undergo in the construct state.

5. Describe Segholates ; and give some general rules under which will be included all the varieties given in the paradigms of Gesenius and the old Hebrew grammarians.

6. Show (*a*,) how the ל of the Arabic is compensated in the Hebrew definite article ; show (*b*,) the changes in punctuation to which the ה is liable when it precedes the gutturals אהחע, and give (*c*,) some examples of nouns with prepositions and definite article prefixed to them in their contracted forms.

7. How do you form (*a*) the construct singular of nouns ending in the nominative with an immutable vowel ? (*b*) how the plural of nouns in the masculine, in the femine and the dual ? (*c*) how the construct forms of nouns in the dual, plural masculine and plural feminine ?

8. Add the pronominal fragments, both singular and plural to a noun and adjective [*e. g.* אשה טובה] in the feminine gender.

9. Translate first twelve verses of Genesis I.

10. Analyze thoroughly every word of verses 4, 5, 6.

11. Translate into Hebrew.
    The sons of my brother ; the daughters of my sister. She is my mother. I am thy son, thy first-born, Esau. I am thy brother and these are my sisters. The daughters are my daughters and the sons my sons, the sheep my sheep, and to my daughters what shall I do or to their sons. With our young men and with our old men, with our sons and with our daughters, with our flocks and with our herds, we will go.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MIDDLE CLASS.

HEBREW.

Examiner .... REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Write the future tenses of the verb למד in all seven forms.

2. Write out the verb סקד in *Kal, Niphal, Piel, Hiphil* and *Hithpael* forms.

3. Translate Psalms 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

4. Analyze first seven verses of Ps. II., first five verses in Ps. III., first ten in Ps. V.

5. Write the irregular verb לקח in *Kal* and *Niphal* forms.

6. Reduce the various classes of masculine nouns as given by Gesenius into three; explain the general rules governing this classification, and give the general principles affecting the change of the absolute into the construct form.

7. Add the objective fragmentary pronouns to a verb in the preterite and future tenses *Kal*.

8. Translate Chapters III, IV and V, of Genesis, and analyze last three verses in each chapter.

9. Show how ו conversive affects the accentuation of words, and give rules for its punctuation before the preterite and future tenses.

10. Add the pronominal fragments in both numbers to a noun and adjective *e. g.* ספר טוב in both numbers.

11. Explain the immutable nouns, show their effects on construct cases of nouns, and show which cases of nouns are used respectively with the grave and light suffixes.

12. Translate into English :—

כילי ישן וירא בחלומו
והנה נותן לדל מלחמו
ויבהל וייקץ ונשבע באמונה
לבלתי תת עוד לעיניו שנה

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

STEWART PRIZE IN HEBREW, 1870.

GRAMMAR.

Monday, April 25th :—9 a.m. to 12.

Examiner..........................Rev. A. De Sola, LL.D.

1. Conjugate the irregular verbs לקה in the *Kal ;* נגש in the *Niphal ;* נסך in the *Piel ;* לקח in the *Pual,* and נגע in all its forms.

2. Conjugate a verb פ'ע (*e. g.* עקר) in *Kal* and *Niphal* forms.

3. Give some examples to show how the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives are expressed.

4. Write out the noun איש with all the pronominal fragments attached to the noun in both numbers and genders.

5. Conjugate a regular verb in all seven forms.

6. Conjugate the irregular verb ברך in *Piel, Pual* and *Hithpael* forms.

7. Show (*a*) how all the various forms of masculine nouns in the paradigms of Gesenius and the old Hebrew grammarians, may be included in three classes. State (*b*) the general principles governing this classification with special reference to the formation of their construct forms as derived from their nominatives, and (*c*) describe especially the Segholates.

8. Write out the pronouns (*a*) in their absolute forms, (*b*) in their fragmentary forms when joined to a verb in the objective case, and (*c*) with the prepositions אל, מן and את.

9. Give the rules for (*a*) the definite article with the various changes of punctuation necessitated by the gutturals, (*b*) the formation of the construct plural of nouns ending in ־ים and ות, (*c*) for the dual, (*d*) for the dual construct, (*e*) for nouns feminine ending in ה.

10. Give a brief historical sketch of the Hebrew language, examining (*a*) its relation to the other Semitic languages, especially the Phœnician (*b*) its names in the Scriptures and post-biblical writings, (*c*) its claim as the primitive language of mankind, (*d*) the various opinions as to the origin of its vowels and accents and the massoretic system generally, (*e*) its character and general features of grammatical construction, (*f*) its periods of development and (*g*) the rules for *Sheva, Kamets, Dagesh, Raphé, Metheg, Makkaph, Mappik, &c.*

11. Give with examples such rules of Syntax and Prosody as may occur to you.

12. Describe ו conversive and consecutive, and add the pronominal fragments to a noun and adjective [*e.g.* איש טוב] in both numbers and genders.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

STEWART PRIZE IN HEBREW, 1870.

TRANSLATION.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner .... REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Translate literally Psalms 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

2. Analyze thoroughly as follows :—

Ps. I. verse 1, אשרי, חטאים the difference between this and חוטאים ישב, write the future of this in *Kal*. V. 2, יהגה write the future. יכוב write the preterite. 4. תדסנו explain נו and write the future.

Ps. II. 3. מוסרותימו ננתקה, explain Paralellism and Paragoge. 4. ישחק explain change of radicals. 10. השכילו and הוסרו.

Ps. III. What difference between מזמור and שיר. Give the various opinions as to the signification of סלה, particularising the one most generally received.

Ps. IV. Explain the terms למנצח and נגינות. Analyze verses 2 and 3.

Ps. V. Describe נחילות and give a representation of its generally accepted form, showing how this agrees with the etymology of the word. Analyze fully verses seven, eight and nine.

3. Translate the first ten chapters of Genesis and analyze following verses :—

1st Ch., 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 20, 30. 2nd Ch., 2, 4, 7, 9, 21, 23. 3rd Ch., 5, 13, 17. 4th Ch., 4, 5, 7. 12, 13, give the meanings assigned to גדול עוני מנשוא. 5th Ch., 2, 3, 4 and 5.

4. Translate the whole of the Prophet Habakuk and analyze with critical remarks, as follows : Ch. I. עשו difference between this and נבואה, difference between רואה, חזוה and נביא. Analyze verses 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 מנגמת סניהם קדימה 10. ויצבר עפר וילכדה have you anything special to remark of this passage. Ch. II. 1. 5, 8, 15, 20. Ch. III. 1, 2, 4, 17, 18, 19.

5. Translate into Hebrew :—

The mountains saw thee and trembled ; the waters roared in rushing torrents ; the abyss gave forth its voice, tossing its waves on high. Sun and moon were arrested in their orbits ; at the light of thine arrows they went, and at the shining of thy glittering spear. * * An inward shudder agitates me on hearing [the prophecy] which in tremulous tones proceeds from my lips ; terror penetrates my bones, my feet totter under me. Yet will I rejoice in the Lord, and exult in the God of my salvation.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, APRIL 4TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner ....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D.

1. How is Phosphorus prepared from bones. Explain the chemical changes involved.

2. Describe one of the metals of the alkalis, with its oxide and principal salts.

3. How may compounds of *Calcium* be distinguished from those of *Magnesium* and *Barium*.

4. State the composition of the ordinary ores of iron, the chemical principles involved in their reduction, and the composition of cast-iron and steel.

5. What substances and changes are indicated by the formulæ :—

$$2 \, Pb \, O + Pb \, O_2 \; : —Fe + H_2 \, SO_4 = FeS \, O4_4 + H_2 \; : — \\ Al_2 K_2 \; 4SO_4 + 24 \, H_2 O.$$
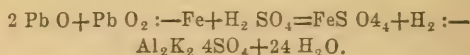
6. State the composition of the colouring matters procured from Chromium.

7. Explain the composition and properties of the Chlorides of Mercury.

8. Describe the principal Salts of Silver, and state what tests may be used for the metal in solution.

9. Explain the chemical facts connected with the terms Triad, Fraunhofer's Lines, Alloy, Salt-Cake.

10. State the composition and properties of glass and porcelain.

11. What are the nature and properties of $C_o \, H_{10} \, O_5$ and $C^3 \, H_{22} \, O_{11}$

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1870.

MONDAY, APRIL 4TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

Examiner .... J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe minutely the Stamen, with the terms applied to its parts and position.

2. Describe the Ovule, its positions, and the relations of its parts to those of the seed.

3. Explain Coalescence and Adnation of the parts of the flower, with examples.

4. Explain Fertilization in Phænogams, and state the distinction between albuminous and exalbuminous seeds.

5. Describe the Structures indicated by the terms Bract, Sporangium, Receptacle, Raceme, Cyme.

6. Describe the Pericarp, stating its normal structure, and some of its modifications.

7. State the distinctive characters of *Filices* and *Lycopodiaceæ*.

8. State the characters and place in the system, of *Ranunculaceæ*, *Cyperaceæ*, *Caprifoliaceæ*.

9. What is the nature of the Species in Botany, and what the nature of the Genus.

10. Describe the organs of Fructification in Mosses.

11. Describe the specimens exhibited, in relation to the forms of their leaves and their inflorescence ; and refer two of them to their series classes and orders.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, APRIL 4TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....................J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the highest class of the *Mollusca*, and give an example o each of its orders, with a statement of the points in which these differ.

2. Describe minutely the organs of respiration in Insects, Lamellibranchiates and Holothurians.

3. State the distinctive characters of the class *Heterobranchiata*, and characterise its orders, with examples.

4. Give the characters of the *Reptilia*, and the distinction between the Batrachians and Reptiles Proper.

5. State the characters and classification of the *Scolecida*, with examples.

6. Name the classes of the *Articulata*, and characterize two of them, with examples.

7. State the characters of the class *Echinodermata*, and describe one of the orders, with Canadian examples.

8. State the characters of the class *Arachnida*, with examples.

9. What animals are indicated by the terms *Lepidoptera*, *Eurypterida*, *Pteropoda*, *Pulmonifera*; state their characters, and give examples.

10. Refer to their place in the classification the following animals: Wheat-Midge, Sea Anemone, Limpet, Cray-fish, Gull, Star-Fish.

11. Describe the Specimens exhibited, referring them to their place in the System.

12. Describe minutely the anatomy of (a) *Echinus*; (b) *Paludina* or other Gasteropod; (c) *Homarus*, or other decapod.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner .... J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Explain the structure and probable mode of formation of mineral veins.

2. Describe the Boulder Clay and associated beds in Canada and Western Europe, and explain the changes of climate which they indicate.

3. State the subdivisions of the Carboniferous in Europe and their equivalents in America.

4. Describe the Trenton Limestone and Oriskany Sandstone, and state their geological relations.

5. State the geological relations of the following formations : Greensand, Muschelkalk, Ludlow and Wenlock,—and describe one of them.

6. State in order the Palæozoic Formations represented in British America, with their general geographical distribution.

7. Give a detailed palæontological account of any class of invertebrate animals abundant in the Palæozoic rocks.

8. Give a detailed account of any genus of animals characteristic of the Mesozoic period.

9. Explain the nature and origin of slaty structure, and volcanic dykes.

10. Describe the Eocene of Western Europe, and state what rocks represent it in Eastern America.

11. What are the Geological and Zoological or Botanical relations of *Belemnites; Calamites, Calymene* and *Sigillaria*.

12. State what you know of the specimens exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1870.

BOTANY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25TH :—2 TO 6 P.M.

Examiner..................... J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Give the characters of the tribes of North American *Rosaceæ*, with examples of the genera.

2. What are the principal generic forms of *Ranunculaceæ*, *Cruciferæ* and *Caprifoliaceæ*, in Canada?

3. Explain fully the distinctive characters of *Equisetaceæ*, *Lycopodiaceæ* and *Filices*.

4. Give a detailed account of any of the orders of Monopetalous Exogens, with the Canadian genera and species.

5. Characterize the orders *Liliaceæ* and *Iridaceæ*, and mention some of the more common species.

6. State the classification, structure and habits of the Canadian Pitcher plant.

7. State the peculiarities of the floral organs in *Gramineæ*, *Araceæ* and *Cyperaceæ*.

8. By what characters can you recognize plants of any one of the following genera,—*Lathyrus*, *Aster*, *Vaccinium*.

9. Describe the Fruit and Seed of *Cupuliferæ*, *Umbelliferæ* and *Apocyneæ*.

10. Refer to their orders—*Stellaria*, *Elodea*, *Trillium* and *Verbascum*.

11. Describe and refer to their orders the plants exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1870.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner..................... J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the Lower Laurentian Formation in Canada, with its distribution and fossils.

2. Describe the Huronian Rocks of Canada with their mineral veins.

3. Describe the Potsdam, Calciferous and Chazy formations, with their European equivalents and their relations to the Quebec group.

4. Describe the Trenton group as it exists near Montreal.

5. Describe the Coal formation, and state the conditions of deposit indicated by its structure and composition.

6. Refer the following genera to their places in the Geological Series and in the Zoological classification :—*Orthis, Asaphus, Petraia, Ptilodictya, Cephalaspis, Murchisonia, Paradoxides, Paloniscus, Dendrerpeton.*

7. What geological formation in Canada would be indicated by the presence of *Michelinia convexa, Phacops bufo* and *Spirifer mucronatus,* and for what is that formation remarkable ?

8. State the Geological and Botanical relations of *Lepidodendron, Sigillaria, Psilophyton.*

9. Describe the Permian of Europe, with its subdivisions.

10. Give an account of the mineral products of the Lower Silurian of Nova Scotia and the Laurentian of Ontario and Quebec.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1870.

ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1ST :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M., *and additional hours for Specimens.*

Examiner................ J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F. R. S.

1. Describe the structures of *Rhizopoda* and *Infusoria*, and state fully their relations to those of a typical sponge.

2. Describe a modern Crinoid, and mention some of its fossil allies.

3. What are the zoological affinities of the genera *Comatula, Cyclops Lymnea, Spirorbis?*

4. Characterize the *Tunicata* and *Brachiopoda*, and give examples recent and fossil.

5. How are the *Cephalopoda* divided into orders, and what are the peculiarities of Palæozoic *Cephalopoda.*

6. Define the class *Crustacea* and its sub-divisions, with examples.

7. State the characters of the corallum in *Rugosa* and *Tabulata*, and describe one of the S lurian or Devonian genera.

8. Describe *Lepidosteus, Cephalaspis* and *Plesiosaurus*, and state their zoological and geological relations.

9. Describe the animal of a typical Lamellibranchiate, and state the differences between *Mytilidæ* and *Tellinidæ*.

10. Describe fully the difference between *Bryozoa* and *Hydrozoa*, with examples of each class.

11. Describe the specimens exhibited, and refer them to their places in the classification, and to their geological periods.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL
HISTORY, 1870.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner.................J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the geological period immediately preceding the age of man—its formations and fossils.

2. Give a complete geological account of the Great Oolite and the Purbeck beds.

3. State fully the geological effects attributable to Glaciers and Icebergs.

4. Characterise the genera, *Ammonites, Gryphea, Nummulites, Hudurites, Labyrinthodon,* and state their geological positions.

5. Describe the geographical distribution and character of the principal Miocene and Eocene deposits in Eastern America.

6. Describe the formations of the latest period of the Mesozoic in Europe and America, with their characteristic fossils.

7. Name the characteristic Reptilian genera of the Jurassic period, and describe one of them.

8. State the geographical distribution of the Trias in America, and its subdivisions in Europe.

9. Explain the mode of formation and geological age of the Milioline and Orbitoidal Limestones.

10. Explain the probable source and mode of ejection of fused volcanic products.

11. State in order the principal facts to be noted in examining a natural exposure of stratified rocks.

12. Describe fully the specimens exhibited, with especial reference to their geological relations.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8TH:—FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Examiner.............................PROFESSOR ABBOTT.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

1. Define a Bill of Exchange, and point out the precise difference in effect between such a Bill and a Promissory Note.

2. What is the consequence as respects the rights of parties, and as respects procedure of the words " for value received" being omitted.

3. State the obligations and rights of an acceptor for honor. Explain under what circumstances such an acceptance may be made, and point out the difference between the position of the acceptor for honor and the ordinary acceptor.

4. Point out those parties to a Promissory Note and to a Bill who are in similar positions towards each other, as to their liabilities and remedies towards and against the other parties to the instrument.

5. State the effect of endorsement of a Bill or Note; and specially the liability of an endorser, the rights of the holder, and the remedies of the endorser upon payment of the instrument. Point out the distinctions which arise between endorsement before and after maturity, endorsement *pour aval* and qualified endorsement.

6. State what circumstances will arrest or impede the negotiability of a Note or Bill, and explain the powers of the various parties thereto in respect of diminishing or increasing the facilities for negotiation.

7. Point out what, if any, responsibility is incurred by the party who transfers a Note or Bill by delivery only, and the distinctions which exist between such responsibility and that of the endorser.

8. If a Bill or Note be payable generally, where must it be presented for payment, and if the maker or acceptor is dead how must such presentment be made ?

9. If, by reason of defective notice, one endorser amongst several becomes liberated from responsibility on a Bill or Note, what effect has the liberation of such endorser upon the rights of the holder as against the maker or acceptor, and as against endorsers prior or subsequent to he endorser so relieved ?

10. What amount of damages does the drawer of a Bill of Exchange subject himself to if it be dishonored ; and is there any distinction arising out of the place upon which such Bill is drawn?

11. What privilege in matter of procedure and proof is allowed to Bills and Notes? State the effect of a plea denying the signature, and supported by affidavits, upon the obligation of the plaintiff to make proof.

12. What is the present term by which an action on a Promissory Note or Bill is prescribed? State the changes in the law which have occurred in Lower Canada on this subject.

AFFREIGHTMENT.

1. For what purpose may contracts of affreightment be made?

2. What is the security of the lessee for the performance of the obligations of the lessor, and in what way is the lessor secured for the performance of the obligations of the lessee?

3. What is the effect of a declaration of war, interdiction of trade, or other irresistible force preventing the prosecution of the voyage, upon the contract of affreightment? And state any distinction which exists between such obstruction, if temporary or permanent.

4. Describe the usual contents of a charter party and its ordinary stipulations.

5. What is demurrage, and how is the amount of it regulated?

6. Define a Bill of Lading and describe its usual contents. What are the privileges as to negotiation and transfer of goods attached to a Bill of Lading, and how are they exercised?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD
MEDAL, 1870.

APRIL 19TH :—4 TO 7 P.M.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner......................PROFESSOR ABBOTT, D.C.L.

1. On what principle are the effects of a partnership and of the individual members thereof distributed amongst the creditors of the partnership and of such individual members, in the event of Insolvency of the firm and of the partners thereof?

2. In what way may the limitation of liability of the special partners in a limited partnership be forfeited by such special partners; and under what circumstances may a special partner rank as a creditor on the estate of the partnership, if such partnership becomes Insolvent?

3. Describe the obligations and liabilities of an endorser for value before maturity, and point out the distinction between those obligations and duties, and those of a person transferring a bill or note without endorsement. Point out also the distinctions which exist between the rights of an endorsee receiving a Bill before and after maturity.

4. Describe the obligations assumed by an accepter for honor. When may such contract be entered into? What are his remedies? And against whom in the event of his being compelled to pay the bill?

5. State the law of prescription with regard to bills and promissory notes, and give a historical account of the changes in that law in Lower Canada previous to the Code.

6. Detail the implied warranties which every ship owner is presumed to undertake when he enters into a contract of affreightment of any kind.

7. Define a contract of Insurance and state particularly how far, and under what circumstances, it is limited to the interest of the assured in the subject matter of the insurance.

8. Describe what is understood by sea worthiness? By deviation? By general average? By particular average?

9. State the obligations of the insured as to representations, concealment and warranties; and point out under what circumstances, if any, a mis-representation or concealment of a fact will affect the insurance.

10. In Marine Insurance in what way is the loss adjusted? And in cases where a memorandum exists regulating the extent of liability with regard to particular articles, what is the effect of such memorandum as regards the rights of the assured? State the differences of opinion that have prevailed as to insurance upon freight.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATION, 1870S.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8TH :—4 to 7 P.M.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner .... LECTURER WURTELE.

OBLIGATIONS.

1. Define the word " Obligation " in its legal sense.

2. What elements are essential to an obligation ?

3. From what sources do obligations arise ?

4. State and define the various classes of Contracts.

5. What are the necessary conditions for the validity of Contracts ?

6. What persons are legally incapable of contracting?

7. State the distinction in respect of their capacity to contract, between minors under and those above the age of puberty. ·

8. What is lesion ; in what cases does it vitiate contracts ; and in what respect does the old and new law differ concerning it ?

9. Who are bound by contracts, and what is their effect as regards third persons ?

10. What effect has a contract for the alienation of a thing ; and what distinction is there between the effect of a contract in the one case for the delivery of a thing certain and determinate, and in the other of a thing uncertain and indeterminate ?

11. What are the remedies of creditors against on the one hand the neglect or refusal of their debtor to avail himself to their detriment of his rights, and on the other his acts in fraud of their rights ; and what limitation is there to suits brought for the avoidance of contracts thus tainted.

12. State the distinction between a quasi-contract and a quasi-offence ; and explain how persons incapable of contracting are bound by the former ?

13. What is the consequence of the non-performance of an obligation, and what distinction in the remedy is there between obligations to do, and obligations not to do a thing ?

14. How is default established ? What is the rule in commercial contracts.

15. What damages are due for the inexecution of an obligation ? What is the effect of the stipulation of a certain sum for the damages ? What damages are allowed for delay in the payment of money, and what distinction is there in obtaining damages between this case and the breach of other contracts ?

16. Explain the distinction between suspensive and resolutive conditions ; and state the effect of the loss or deterioration of the thing before the fulfilment of the condition.

17. Explain the difference between a suspensive condition and a term ; and state the effect of a term, and when its benefit cannot be claimed.

18. How is an obligation *in solido* created ? What is its effect? And what is the effect of a discharge given to one of several joint and several co-debtors?

19. What is a penal clause? And how can it be demanded for the contravention of an indivisible obligation ?

20. How are obligations extinguished ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH :—4 TO 6 P.M. ; AND 4 TO 7 FOR HONOURS.

ROMAN LAW.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiners................PROF. TORRANCE & MR. TRENHOLME.

1. Point out some of the reasons which, in your opinion, give importance to the study of Roman Law.

2. In what two ways may the history of Roman Law be divided into periods and what are the grounds and advantages of each method of division ?

3. What were the great constitutional changes and epochs in the Roman constitution and the causes, nature and tendency of these changes, and their influence upon the character of legislation ?

4. What was the position of the city of Rome as regards legislative authority, and what the position of Italy and the Provinces, during the different periods in the history of Roman Law ?

5. Define *jns* and its different divisions, and what is the source of all law or *jus* which constitutes the proper subject of jurisprudence ?

6. What is the *corpus juris civilis*, and what were the sources from which the different words forming it were taken ?

7. What is the character of the period in Roman Law between Hadrian and Alexander Severus ?

8. What are the different kinds of tutorships and curatorships in Roman Law, and what in our law ?

9. What security or protection had the pupil against the tutor in Roman Law, and what in our law ?

10. Explain the different kinds of *potestas* in Roman Law, and how do you account for the *patria potestas* and the power of the husband over the wife being in early Roman Law nearly the same in extent as that over the slave ?

11. How are *Res* divided in the Institutes, and what are the principal *jura* in *rem*?

12. Describe the different methods of acquiring in Roman Law, and state the changes effected in usucapion or prescription by Justinian ?

N. B.—The first eight questions are for the degree, and the whole for honors or standing.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL,

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH : — 4 to 6 P.M. ; AND 4 to 7 FOR HONOURS.

ROMAN LAW.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiners............... ..PROF. TORRANCE & MR. TRENHOLME.

1. Give an account of *Dos* and of the matrimonial rights of women in Roman Law.

2. What are the different modes of acquiring *per universitatem* given in the Institutes, and what common idea underlies and runs through the whole of them ? Which are the two principal modes of thus acquiring ?

3. Define *testamentum* and give an historic account of each kind of will in Roman Law and of the requirements of each.

4. What were the *institutio* and *exhæredatio heredis* and what were the requisites necessary to their validity ?

5. What were the different kinds of heirs in Roman Law ; what *beneficia* did they enjoy, and what similar provisions in our law ?

6. What were the different kinds of *fideicommissa* in Roman Law and when and for what purpose were they introduced ?

7. State what you know about the law of abintestate succession in Roman Law : what radical change did Justinian effect and how has his legislation influenced modern legislation on the same subject ?

8. What are the causes of obligations as given in the Institutes ?

9. What are the different kinds of contracts, and give some account of each ?

10. Give some account of *Fidejussion* or suretyship in Roman Law.

11. What is the peculiarity of the position held by Roman Law as regards Wills ?

12. What is the nature of the position occupied by Contract in modern times compared with its position in early Roman Law, and what are some of the errors prevalent on this subject ?

13· Give a full account of the development and progress of the Law of Contract in Roman Law, pointing out the steps in the progress and the nature and tendency of the changes.

14. Mention some of the errors which the term, *contractus juris gentium*, has given rise to both in ancient and modern times.

N.B.—The first ten questions are for degree, and the whole for honors or standing.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH :—4 TO 6 P.M., AND 4 TO 7 FOR HONOURS.

GIFTS, WILLS, SUBSTITUTIONS AND EVIDENCE.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiners................PROF. TORRANCE & MR. TRENHOLME.

1. Define gift and will, and point out essentials and differences in each.

2. What are the principal changes that have been effected by the Code in the Law of gifts? how would you class these changes?

3. May a gift be made of future property, or subject to the payment of future debts, or revocable at the will of the donor? Answer fully with reasons.

4. Give some of the most important changes effected by the Code in the Law of Wills?

5. When must capacity to make a will, or receive under it, exist? Answer fully with reasons.

6. In what cases do legacies lapse, and why the difference between legacies or testamentary and abintestate successions? When does the right of accretion exist?

7. How are wills revoked and is a revocation contained in a subsequent will, which itself is inoperative or void, effectual? Answer fully with reasons.

8. What are the kinds of substitution in our law, and define each, pointing out any connection or differences you know of between our law and Roman Law.

9. When and where must gifts and wills containing substitutions be registered, and what are the character and object of this registration and the penalty upon the institute who neglects to have it effected?

10. Define evidence, and give the different kinds, pointing out the character, sphere, and advantages or disadvantages of each kind.

21. Mention some of the principal legal presumptions which you know of.

12. Where do you look for our law, on gifts, wills and substitutions, as it stood before the Code?

13. What are some of the principal characteristics that distinguish gifts by contract of marriage from ordinary gifts?

14. What are the different causes of revocation of gifts, and how do different revocations differ in their effects as regards third parties who may have acquired the property of the gift? Give reasons.

15. What is the position, and what are the principal rights, duties and obligations of the institute before the opening of the substitution, and what penalties is he exposed to in case of default?

16. What are the sources respectively of the different branches of our law of evidence, and point out some of the principal changes that have taken place in each, since the Cession?

N.B.—The first 12 questions for degree, and the whole for honors or standing.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1870

APRIL 19TH :—4 TO 7 P.M.

ROMAN LAW.

*Examiners...................*PROF. TORRANCE & MR. TRENHOLME.

1. Give some account of the different periods in the history of Roman Law and of the sources of legislation, distinguishing characteristics, and leading jurisconsults, in each period.

2. What is the plan of the Institutes of Justinian and what the principal divisions of persons and things treated of in them?

3. Give some account of the law of abintestate succession and of the character, importance and influence of the changes effected therein by the legislation of Justinian, particularly by the Novels.

4. Give an historic sketch of Testamentary succession in Roman Law and of the different kinds of Wills known therein, pointing out the importance of the position held by Roman Law on this subject.

5. Give an account in order of the principal agencies in the development of Roman Law, pointing out the importance and place of each, and the period at, and manner in which, it operated.

6. Give some account of the history and progress of the Law of Contract.

7. Point out some of the principal institutions or subjects in modern jurisprudence which owe their existence to Roman Law or have been most deeply affected by its principles.

8. Explain *manus, dominium, possessio ; usucapio, prescriptio ; jus Latinum, jus Italicum ; nexum, obligatio, actio utilis.*

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH:—4 to 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;

6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,...........................PROF. LAFRENAYE

1. Quelles sont les principales obligations du vendeur ? Art. 1491 et seq.

2. Quelles sont les principales obligations de l'acheteur ? Art. 1532 et seq.

3. Expliquez la capacité d'acheter ou de vendre.

4. Comment s'opère la délivrance ?

5. Définissez la dation en paiement ? Art. 1592.

6. Qu'entendez-vous par la folle enchère suivant l'article 1568 ?

7. Définissez la licitation ? Art. 1562.

8. Quelles sont les dispositions générales du Code sur le louage des choses ?

9. Quel est le droit privilégié du locateur pour le paiement de son loyer ?

10. La vente de la chose louée a-t-elle pour effet de casser le bail ? Expliquez les dispositions du Code sur cette ma ière.

11. Enumérez les priviléges sur les biens meubles? Art. 1993-1994.

12. Qu'est-ce qu'une hypothèque et quel en est son effet? Art. 2016, etc.

13. Expliquez la constitution de l'hypothèque sur des immeubles possédés en franc et commun soccage, conformément à l'article 2041 du Code?

14. Quels sont les priviléges exemptés de la formalité de l'enrégistrement ? Art. 2084.

15. Quelles sont les formalités indiquées par les dispositions du Code (art. 2098) quant à l'enrégistrement de la transmission par succession, et du droit au douaire coutumier ? Art. 2116.

16. Quelles sont les hypothèques légales ? Art. 2024, etc.

17. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur la constitution de l'hypothèque conventionnelle ? Art. 2040-2042-2044.

N.B.—The first 12 questions are for *degree*. The whole of the questions for *Honour* course.

McGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH :—4 TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE ;

9 TO 7 P.M. FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner, ... PROF. LAFRENAYNE.

1. Définissez le contrat de mandat.

2. Les mineurs peuvent-ils être mandataires ?

3. Le mandataire peut-il substituer un autre dans l'exécution du mandat ?

4. Dans quel cas s'établit la solidarité entre les mandataires ?

5. Quelles sont les obligations du mandant envers les tiers ?

6. Quelles sont les obligations du mandataire envers les tiers ?

7. Qu'entendez-vous par Courtiers et Facteurs, et quelles sont les principales opérations de commerce dont ils se mêlent ?   Art. 1735, etc.

8. Comment se termine le mandat ?

9. Quelle est la nature et quels sont les caractères du contrat de cautionnement ?

10. Quel est l'effet du cautionnement entre le créancier et la caution quant au bénéfice de discussion et de division et quant à la cession d'actions et subrogation ?

11. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur le prêt à intérêt ?

12. Qu'est-ce que le séquestre judiciaire, en quels cas et pour quelles causes peut-il avoir lieu ?

13. Qu'entendez-vous par le contrat de constitution de rente ?   Art. 1787.

14. Quelle est la différence entre le dépôt volontaire et le dépôt nécessaire ?

15. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur les transactions ? Art. 1918–1926.

16. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur le jeu et le pari ?   Art. 1927–1928.

N.B.—The first 12 questions are for *degree*.   The whole of the questions for *Honour* course.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH :—4 TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE ;

6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE AND CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner .... PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Quelles sont les exceptions préliminaires et sous quel délai doivent-elles être produites ?

2. Dans quel cas une intervention peut-elle être produite ?

3. Qu'est-ce que l'inscription en faux et comment doit-elle être produite ?

4. Qu'est-ce que le désaveu et comment doit-il se faire ?

5. Quels sont les systèmes d'enquête indiqués au Code de Procédure Civile ?

6. Qu'est-ce que la reprise d'instance ?

7. Qu'est-ce que la péremption d'instance ?

8. Quels sont les effets du décret ?

9. Quelles sont les différentes oppositions indiquées au Code de Procédure Civile et quelles sont les fins de chaque opposition ?

10. Quelles sont les conditions voulues par le Code pour la prescription de dix ans par les tiers acquéreurs ?

11. Donnez un exposé de quelques courtes prescriptions ? Art. 2260, etc.

12. Qu'est-ce que la prescription trentenaire ? Art. 2242, etc.

13. Quelles sont les personnes qui sont contraignables par corps ? Art. 2272.

14. Quelles sont les conséquences de la rébellion à justice ?

15. Quels sont les procédés à adopter contre un gardien qui ne représente pas les effets confiés à sa garde.

16. Quelle est la différence entre la contrainte par corps et le *contempt of court* dans le droit anglais ?

N.B.—The first 12 questions are for *degree*. The whole of the questions for *Honour* course.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1870.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH :—4 TO 7 P.M.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,........................ PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE.

I. Comment se complète la vente par encan ? Art. 1567.

2. Quels sont les privilèges du maître pour repousser l'action pour salaire par les domestiques ou serviteurs de ferme ? Art. 1669.

3 Quels sont les droits de l'entrepreneur pour les changements dans les plans et devis ou augmentations de la main-d'œuvre ou des matériaux ? Art. 1690.

4. Dans quels cas le créancier peut-il exiger un titre-nouvel ? Art. 2249 2257.

5. Peut-on prescrire au-delà de son titre et dans quels cas ? art. 2210.

6. Quelle est la différence entre les experts et les arbitres ? C. P. C., art .322-341.

7· Quel est l'effet du désistement ? C. P. C., art. 450, etc.

8. Dans quels cas se pratique l'opposition en sous-ordre ? C. P. C. art 753, etc.

9. Quels sont les différents cas dans lesquels la saisie-arrêt est pratiquée ? C. P. C., art. 612, 834, 855.

10. Dans quels cas les jugements de la Cour de Circuit sont-ils susceptibles d'appel à la Cour du Banc de la Reine ? C. P. C., art. 1142.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5TH :—4 TO 6 P.M. ; TO 7 P.M. FOR HONOURS.
CIVIL CODE.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.........................PROFESSOR LAFLAMMÉ.

1. Quelle est, d'après nos lois, la position d'un étr nger relativement à l'acquisition et à la transmission des biens ?

2. Donnez les causes de nullité d'un mariage.

3. Quels sont les droits que les parents d'un absent peuvent exercer as sujet des biens de l'absent ?

4. Quelles sont les causes qui peuvent donner lieu à la séparation de corps et quel est l'effet de cette séparation ?

5. Quels sont les devoirs du tuteur, quels sont ses pouvoirs sur l e biens du mineur ?

6. Pour quelles causes peut-on demander la destitution du tuteur ?

7. Comment établit-on l'état civil des particuliers en Canada.

8. Combien d'espèces de curatelles et quand ont elles lieu ?

9. Quels sont les droits d'une corporation, et quelles sont les obliga- tions des membres d'une corporation ?

10. Quels sont les droits d'un absent qui revient après l'envoi définitif accordé ?

11. Sous quelles conditions les enfants nés d'un commerce illégitime peuvent-ils être légitimés ?

12. Dans quels cas le mari et ses héritiers peuvent-ils désavouer la légitimité d'un enfant ?

13. Quelles sont les fonctions du subrogé tuteur ?

N. B. The first none questions an for *degree*. The whole of the ques- tions for *honour* cause.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5TH :— 4 TO 6 P.M. ; 6 TO 7 P.M. FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Examiner .... PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. Comment divise-t-on les servitudes ?

2. Comment s'établissent et s'éteignent les servitudes ?

3. Comment et sous quelles conditions peut-on acquérir la mitoyenneté d'un mur ?

4. Quels sont les droits généraux de l'usufruitier sur les immeubles, les biens incorporels et les meubles ?

5. Quelles sont les fautes de l'usufruitier qui peuvent entraîner sa responsabilité vis-à-vis du nû propriétaire et quels sont les droits de ce dernier relativement à ces fautes ?

6. Qu'est-ce que l'emphytéose et quels sont les droits qu'il confère ?

7. Quels sont les droits des riverains sur les rivières non navigables ?

8. Quelles sont les personnes capables de transmettre leurs successions ?

9. Quel était l'ordre de succéder d'après la loi antérieure au Code, et à quels biens succédaient les collatéraux et les ascendants en l'absence d'aucun enfant ou descendant du défunt ?

10. Comment, dans quels cas, et à quels biens succèdent les ascendants et les collatéraux sous les dispositions du Code ?

11. D'après quelles règles, la loi antérieure au Code transmettait-elle la succession des propres ?

12. Comment s'accepte une succession ?

13. Dans quels cas y a-t-il lieu au rapport et comment se fait-il ?

14. A la demande de qui et comment se fait le partage d'une succession ?

15. Comment se règle le paiement des dettes entre les héritiers ?

16. Quel est l'effet du partage, et quelles sont les obligations qui en résulte pour les cohéritiers entre eux, et vis-à-vis des créanciers ?

N. B.—The first twelve questions are for *degree*, the whole of the questions for *honour course*.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1870.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH :—4 TO 7 P.M.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner ....PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. Comment se règlent les droits des parties qui ont contracté un mariage nul et déclaré tel, et donnez aussi le résultat de l'annulation d'un mariage par rapport aux enfants ?

2. Comment sont réglés les droits d'un absent dont on n'a pas de nouvelles, et qui n'a pas laissé de Procureur, dans le cas de l'ouverture d'une succession dans laquelle il aurait une part ?

3. Quelles sont les obligations de l'usufruitier relativement aux cotisations pour constructions d'église et charges municipales ?

4. Pour quelles causes l'émancipation d'un mineur est-elle accordée et quels en sont les effets ?

5. Sous quelles conditions le propriétaire d'un fonds enclavé de tous côtés par d'autres propriétés a-t-il le droit de demander un passage à aucun des propriétaires qui l'avoisinent ?

6. Dans quels cas les enfants peuvent-ils réclamer le douaire ?

7. Comment la femme commune en biens s'oblige-t-elle au paiement des dettes contractées par son mari, et comment peut-elle s'en affranchir ?

8. Qu'est-ce que la séparation des patrimoines en matière de succession et comment s'obtient-elle ?

9. Quelles sont les formalités exigées aujourd'hui par la loi pour donner effet à une substitution ?

10. Quelle est l'étendue des obligations du légataire universel par rapport au paiement des dettes de la succession vis-à-vis des créanciers ?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, APRIL 4TH:—4 TO 6 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner...................... PROFESSOR CARTER.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND ORDERS.

1. In cases of Summary Convictions and Orders, what proceedings and formalities should be observed by Justices of the Peace to enforce the attendance of the Defendant, and what formalities and rules are prescribed in relation to the hearing of the case?

2. In what instances will an appeal lie from a conviction or order, and what are the formalities to be observed in such appeals, and in what manner such appeals are to be determined?

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

3. With reference to indictable offences, in what manner are Justices of the Peace authorized to proceed against the accused to secure hi presence to answer the charge?—and state in what manner the inquiry into the truth of the charge is to be conducted.

4. In what manner and by what process can the attendance of witnesses be secured?

5. Under what circumstances can the deposition of a witness, taken before a Justice of the Peace, be received as evidence upon the trial of the accused?

6. In what cases are Judges of the Superior Court precluded from admitting the accused to bail?

7. State generally the rule regulating the power of Justices of the Peace to admit the accused parties to bail.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

8. State in what instances a constable or peace officer may arrest without a warrant, and in what instances a person, not being a constable or peace officer, is authorized so to do.

9. What offences are excluded from the jurisdiction of the court of general or quarter sessions?

10. Is any restriction imposed to laying Bills of Indictment before the Grand Jury with reference to certain offences? State what are these restrictions, and to what offences they apply.

11. State the rule relating to challenges of Jurors by the prisoner as well as by the Crown, and what is the rule respecting challenges when Jury is to be composed of English and French Jurors?

12. State the rule relating to addresses to the Jury by Counsel for the prosecution and defence.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12TH:—9 A.M.

BOTANY.

Examiner,................ J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. What are Cellular Structures as distinguished from Vascular? Give examples.

2. Describe Prosenchymatous Tissue, with examples, and state its mode of formation.

3. Describe the structures in the blade of the leaf.

4. Explain the relations of Carbonic Acid and Ammonia to the nutrition of the plant.

5. Describe Root-fibrils, and state the distinction between a Root and a Rhizoma.

6. Explain the terms, Pinnate, Serrate, Cordate, Reniform, as applied to leaves.

7. Describe the parts of the Pistil, including the ovules.

8. Describe the reproductive organs of Ferns.

9. Explain the terms Gamopetalous, Epigynous, Monadelphous, and the modifications of parts by which these arrangements are produced.

10. What are the histological characters, and mode of production of Cork, Cotton, Starch, Vegetable Ivory?

11. Explain the Natural System in Botany, and state the gradation of groups, with examples.

12. State the distinction between Exogens and Endogens.

13. State the distinction between Angiosperms and Gymnosperms.

14. Describe the Drupe, Achene, Samara, Legume, Silique.

15. State the characters of any Canadian Exogenous order, with examples.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12TH :—2 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner,................J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. Explain the primary subdivision of the animal kingdom into provinces, giving the characters of one of them in full.

2. Define the species in zoology, and explain the nature of general families, orders and classes, with examples.

3. Name the classes of the *Radiata*, and characterise two of them, with examples.

4. Describe the highest class of the *Mollusca*, and give an example of each of its orders, with a statement of the points in which these differ.

5. Name the orders of the *Scolecida*, and describe fully one of the parasitic species with its metamorphosis.

6. Describe the respiratory and circulatory organs of an Insect.

7. State the classification of *Arachnida*, with examples.

8. Give a general outline of the classification of *Vertebrata*.

9. Describe the locomotive and prehensile organs of the *Anthozoa* and *Hydrozoa*.

10. State the characters of the *Polyzoa*, with examples.

11. Describe the metamorphosis of one of the *Acalephæ*.

12. Explain the differences between Insects, Arachnidans, and Crustaceans, and the order of rank of these classes.

13. Describe and refer to their province and class, the specimens exhibited

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1869-70.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19TH :—3 TO 4½ P.M.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

Examiner.............. .... PROF. W. FRASER, M.D.

1. Define Sensation, and describe the channels through which sensory impressions and motor impulses are conveyed to and from the brain.

2. Describe the nervous arc of Respiration, and the most approved means of exciting it into action when suspended, as in asphyxia.

3. Explain the nature and action of the various fluids concerned in digestion.

4. Describe the structural and chemical composition of the adipose tissue, the articles of diet from which it is formed, and its purposes.

5. State the frequency of the pulse at the different periods of life, and how it is influenced by position, diet, exercise, and mental conditions.

6. Explain the proximate causes of the abnormities of vision termed Myopia, Presbyopia, and Hypermetropia, and how the degree of each is ascertained.

ANATOMY, 4½ TO 6 P.M.

Examiner .... PROF. W. E. SCOTT, M.D.

1. Describe the base of the brain, and give the boundaries of the fourth ventricle.

2. Give the origin, branches, and distribution of the fifth pair of cranial nerves.

3. Give the boundaries of the tympanum or middle ear, and state by how many orifices the semi-circular canals terminate in the vestibule, and also into what part of the vestibule each canal opens.

4. What nerves form the pharyngeal plexus, and where is it situated ?

5. Name the elevator muscles of the os hyoides, and state what nerves supply this digestive muscle.

6. What muscles are attached to the femur, and what nerve supplies the tensor vagina femoris ?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1869-70.

Saturday, March 19th :—10 to 11.30 a.m.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner............Prof. Wm. Wright, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

1. Give an account of " Digitalinum " (Ph : Br). Be brief upon its mode of preparation, characters and tests; but more full on its actions, relating them as most recently ascertained, and pointing out any differences between them and those of Digitalis.

2. From what plants are the following drugs obtained ? Buchu, Calumbo, Croton Oil, Gamboge, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuanha, Logwood, Long Pepper and Virginia Snake-root ?

3. Of what does " Pulvis Antimonialis" (made by roasting together hartshorn shavings and black sulphide of antimony) consist ? Explain the occurrence of the constituents, and the mode of detecting them.

4. Enumerate the symptoms that would lead you to suspect a patient was suffering from the effects of lead and the diagnosis by which you would recognize the special diseases it causes.

5. Relate the differences between Protoxyd of Nitrogen, Ether and Chloroform, as Anæsthetics. State likewise the principles to be kept in view in employing them and the safest way of using them.

6. Mention the ingredients in the different preparations of Colchicum and of Rhubarb, and the average doses in which you would prescribe them.

CHEMISTRY, 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Examiner........................Professor R. Craik, M.D.

1. Describe the different parts of a voltaic battery. What constitutes the difference between a simple and a compound circuit, and how do they differ in their effects ?

2. Describe the laws of chemical combination by weight and by volume, and give examples illustrative of each law.

3. What is meant by atomicity ; how are the elements classified as to atomicity, and how may the atomicity of an element vary ?

4. Describe the composition, properties and modes of manufacture of Nordhausen and ordinary Sulphuric Acid.

5. What is an alcohol ? Describe the process for obtaining ordinary alcohol, and explain the manner in which it may be converted into aldehyde and subsequently into acetic acid.

6. Describe the characters of normal urine, and the modes of detecting albumen, sugar and bile.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1869-70.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22ND :—3 TO 4½ P.M.

SURGERY.*

Examiner....PROF. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D., L.R.C.S.E., ETC.

1. Give the causes, varieties, symptoms and treatment of Fracture.

2. Give the causes, symptoms and treatment of Compression of the Brain, and enumerate the cases in which it would be advisable to apply the trephine.

3. Give the divisions, local and constitutional effects, and treatment of Burns and Scalds, and describe the internal complications that occasionally cause death in such injuries.

4. Describe Carden's and Teale's amputations, and what advantages are claimed for them over the ordinary flap amputation of the Thigh.

5. Describe the symptoms, dangers to the eye from, and treatment of, Purulent Ophthalmia.

6. Describe incised wounds, their modes of union and treatment.

*THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. 11½ A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner..........PROF. R. P. HOWARD, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., ETC.

1. Describe the morbid anatomy of Acute Pluritis, the diagnosis between its effusion stage and hepatization of the lungs, and its treatment.

2. Relate the effects of malaria upon the blood and viscera ; mention the more important differences between Intermittent and Remittent Fever ; describe the treatment of the former.

3. State the differences between Croup and Laryngismus Stridulus, and relate the treatment of these diseases.

4. What are the more important complications and sequelæ of Rheumatic Fever, Scarlatina and Diptheria? How would you treat Scarlatina, Dropsy ?

5. What are the symptoms and morbid appearance of Locomotor Aborxia and Myelitis ?

6. Mention the affections productive of Ascibes. Give the diagnosis between Cirrhosis and Amyloid disease of the liver, and the treatment of the latter.

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* Examinations in Clinical Surgery were conducted by Prof. Fenwick, at the bed side, in the Montreal General Hospital.

* Examinations in Clinical Medicine were conducted by Prof. J. M. Drake, M.D. at the bedside, in the Montreal General Hospital.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1869-70.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22ND :—3 TO 4½ P.M.

OBSTETRICS.

Examiner...........PROF. D. C. McCALLUM, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

1. Explain fully the circumstances that would justify you in delivering the mother by perforating the head of the child, and describe the manner of performing the operation.

2. What are the causes and symptoms of a pregnant retroverted uterus, and how could you treat such a case ?

3. Describe the different positions in which the vertex presents at the brim of the pelvis ; and the manner in which the head passes in the third position through the cavity of the pelvis.

4. Give the symptoms and treatment of abortion.

5. State the appearances presented by a true Corpus Luteum, its mode of formation, and the points of distinction between it and a false Corpus Luteum.

6. How would you manage a case of Placenta Prævia?

MEDICAL JUUISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

4½ TO 6 P.M.

Examiner...........................G. E. FENWICK, M.D.

1. Name the physical causes of impotence.

2. In cases of infanticide, are there any means of determining live birth prior to respiration ?

3. What evidence is there to prove the length of time a child survived its birth ?

4. Describe the mode of action of poisons and the causes which modify their action.

5. Mention the circumstances which would lead to the suspicion of poisoning.

6. Name the impurities met with in the air of hospital wards. What cubic space should be allotted to each patient in public hospitals, where ventilation is properly maintained ?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1869-70.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

NOTE.—This Medal, founded by the Medical Faculty, is open for competition to those members of the Graduating Class who have undergone successfully their Final Examinations, and whose Inaugural These sare deemed respectively worthy of 100 marks or more, the maximum number of marks for any thesis being 200. Complete answers to all the questions are equal to 400 marks (50 for each branch) making the total number obtainable 600. Six hours is the time allowed for answering the questions in all the branches.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

Examiner......................PROFESSOR W. FRASER, M.D.

1. Explain the difference between the Vital and Physical properties of the Tissues, and give examples.

2. Explain how the Placenta is formed, and the precise mode in which nutritious and other matters are interchanged between the maternal and fœtal blood.

3. Enumerate the Excretory Products separated by the Kidneys; their average daily amount in health, and how it is influenced by diet and exercise.

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MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner............PROFESSOR W. WRIGHT, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

1. How are the nitrates of the following bases got :—Iron, lead, potass and silver?

2. What are the actions of Arsenious Acid in various doses (medicinal and tonic) ; how are they denoted, and in what way are the preparations ordered to be made in which it may be prescribed?

3. State the mode of preparing (according to the Br. Pharmacopœia) the Syrups of the Iodide of Iron and Squills, and give their therapeutical uses.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1869–70.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28TH.

ANATOMY.

Examiner .... PROFESSOR W. E. SCOTT, M.D.

1. Give the origin, branches and distribution of the eighth pair of Cranial Nerves.

2. Enumerate the muscles of the Anterior Brachial Region. Give the origin, relations and insertion of Flexor Sublimis Digitorum, and mention what muscles of the *Arm* and *Fore-arm* are supplied by the musculo-spiral nerves.

3. What are the terminal branches of the External Carotid Artery? and give the divisions and branches of the Internal Maxillary Artery.

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CHEMISTRY.

Examiner .... PROFESSOR R. CRAIK, M.D.

1. Define and illustrate by examples, *specific* and *latent* heat; and describe the advantages arising from the high specific and latent heat of water.

2. Describe the different methods for preparing Hydrocyanic Acid, and the means of detecting it in organic mixtures.

2. Describe the constitution of common fats, the methods by which glycerine may be obtained from them, and the composition and mode of formation of nitro-glycerine.

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M.D., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1869-70.

MONDAY, MARCH 28TH.

SURGERY.

Examiner......PROFESSOR GEO. W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D., &c.

I. What are the symptoms, prognosis, and treatment of injury of the Spinal Cord, in the lumbar, middle dorsal, lower cervical, and upper cervical regions?

2. Describe the symptoms, minute structure, and varieties of scirrhus of the breast, the cases proper for operation, and those not admitting of operation?

3. Describe Phlebitis, its varieties, local and constitutional symptoms, and treatment.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Examiner..........PROF. R. P. HOWARD, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.. &c.

1. Relate the prevailing theories respecting the occurrence of Icterus, and tabulate the diseases in which it occurs.

2. Describe and explain the symptoms of lesion of one lateral half of the cervical region of the spinal cord. Give the characters of paralysis from exhaustion of the nervous centres, and the treatment it requires.

3. Describe fully the morbid anatomy of Broncho-pneumonia, the diagnosis between it and Lobar-pneumonia, and its treatment.

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M.D., C.M., HOLMES MEDAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1869-70.

MONDAY, MARCH 28TH.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

*Examiner*......PROFESSOR D. C. MacCALLUM, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

1. Describe Rheumatism as it affects the gravid uterus,—its influence upon the progress of gestation and upon labour, and give the diagnostic points between it and Metritis—neuralgia of the uterus and spurious pains.

2. What indications do the breasts give of the existence of pregnancy, and to what objections are the several changes open?

3. Describe the deviations from the standard pelvis that give rise to delay or difficulty in parturition.

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CLINICAL SURGERY, MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Examiners... .... { PROFESSOR G. E. FENWICK, M.D.
{ PROFESSOR J. M. DRAKE, M.D.

1. What objections are offered by surgeons against excision of the knee-joint, and how does this operation compare in usefulness with excision of the elbow-joint.

2. Describe the principal causes of sudden death. How are you to distinguish between death from natural causes and death as a result of injury from accident or design?

3. What are the local and general conditions which affect the character of the prognosis in valvular disease of the heart?
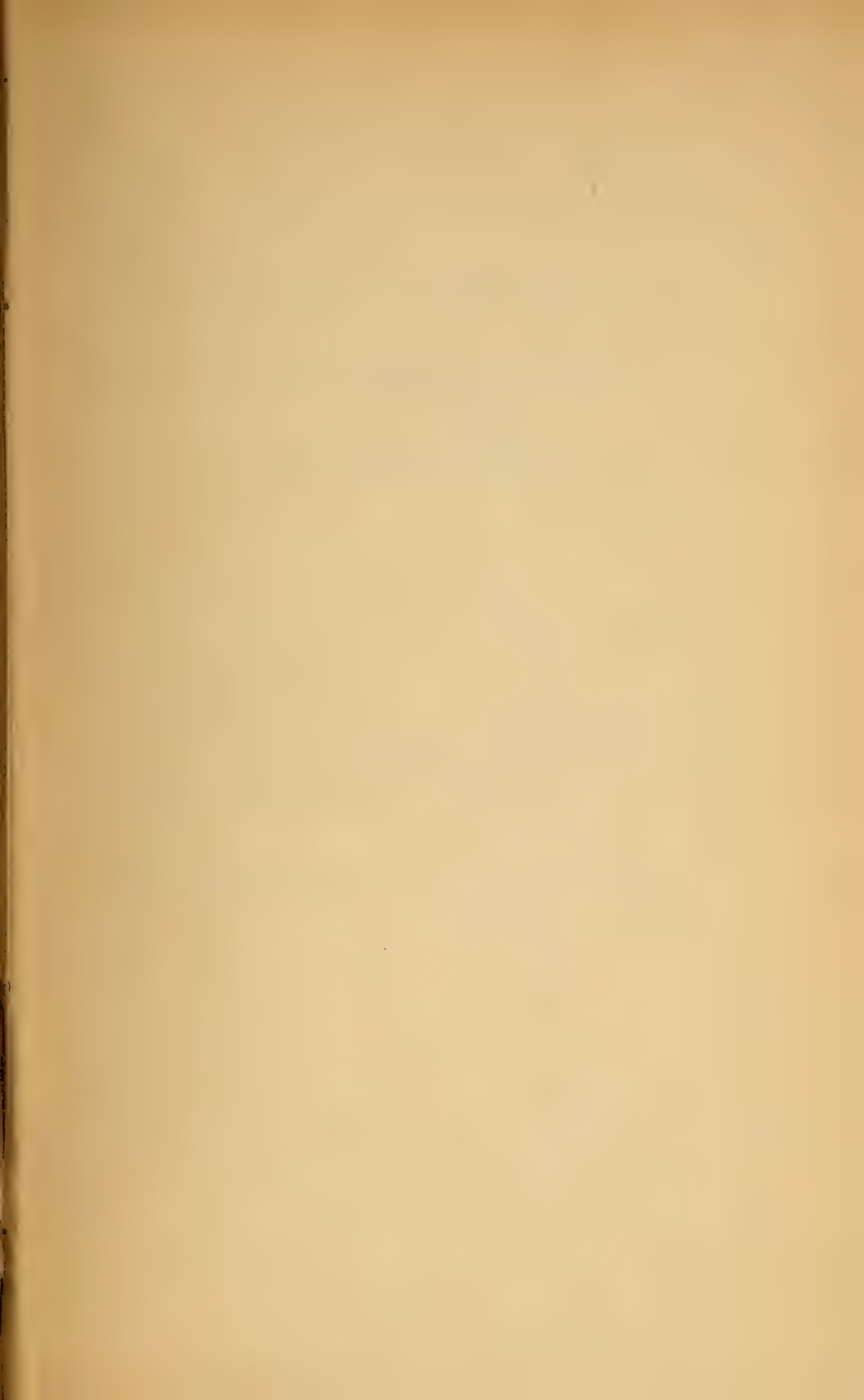
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Faculty of Medicine.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

March 30th, 1870.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner .... G. P. Girdwood, M.D., &c.

1. Ascertain what poison is present in the two samples of flour marked Nos. 1 and 2, and state the process employed.

2. Ascertain what poison is present in the samples of beer marked Nos. 1 and 2, and state the process employed.

3. A solution contains five metals :—name them, and state the process by which they have been identified.

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CLINICAL SURGERY SESSION, 1869–70.

Examiner........................Professor Fenwick, M.D.

1. What is Cystitis. Describe the chief causes, the symptoms, and treatment of that complaint ?

2. What are the causes of non-union in fracture of a bone ; and what are the principal means resorted to by surgeons for remedying that evil ?

3. Mention the various affections of the tongue. In what cases is removal of the organ justifiable, and how is the operation performed ?

4. Describe the appearance of granular ophthalmia, in what class of patient does it occur, and what conditions of the eye are liable to follow ?